The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,565.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship DACCA, 1,650 tons, 300 H. P., Commander Geo. Beyts, will be despatched on the 21st June 1870 at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Naravkal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 Days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 11th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Bussorah	1
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Fao	1
„ Guadur	16	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	19	„ Muscat	8
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Linga	22	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	25	„ Kurrachee	16
„ Fao	26	„ Kurrachee	16
Arrive Bussorah	27	Arrive Bombay	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 A.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Ferry from Bombay to	Rowas.	Dhurrumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0
Second Class	1 12	2 0	1 8	2 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

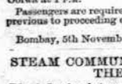
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



The Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	41	24	9	
Messina	48	33	15	Including Wines.
Naples	50	35	15	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	58	36	15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s.s. INDIA has 52 first and 60 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH THEIR MAILS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	£ 3	Without Food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	£ 5	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	£ 6	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	£ 9	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, demanding 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF TANJORE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Dock, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship G. F. O. HEYN, Captain F. Muller, arrived from Rangoon, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery; otherwise the cargo will be landed by the Captain without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Owner and Captain of the ship G. F. O. Heyn.

90 Meadow Street, 10th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STRARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain Lombardich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£6 -15	
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three to six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult persons travelling together—First Class, £10-15 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In connection with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 15th June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon Dock.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain C. A. Wise, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 13th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 14th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by land, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th June 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Duty.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO ex-Dutch ship CORNELIA ADOLPHINE, from Akyab, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery on part-ment of freight thereon, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents ship Cornelia Adolphine.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in Advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed AGENT in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Agent for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 15th to 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM COLCLOUGH,
Chief Manager.

13th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROYAL FAMILY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY and SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain Mathias.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA (Ld.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 10th day of June 1870 presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Green by JAMES ALEXANDER ANDERSON, EZEKIEL DAVID SASSOON, HENRY PRENTIS, all of Bombay, aforesaid, Esquires, JOHN SMITH, of Liverpool, residing in England and MERWANJEE HUSTOMJEE and NICHOLAS DE GA, both of Bombay, aforesaid, the only Surviving Members of the said Company; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Mr. Justice Green on FRIDAY the 1st day of July 1870.

Any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company, under the said Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ACLAND, TRENTES & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

22 Apollo Street, Bombay, 10th June 1870.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft neck kid or Salinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittance to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
Sole Agent to
HUGHES and KIMBER, HAS FOR SALE,

Atlas Press, 19 by 26.
Treadle Paging Machines.
Paper Cutting do.
Card Board Cutting do.
Mill Board do. do.
Brass Rule Cutters.
Wrought Iron Chases.
T-cible Cases
Bump Paper, stock and frame.
Brass Rule and Lead Cutter.
Pick Brushes.
Jet do.
Boxwood Scrapers.
Blue Boiling Ink Paste.
Brass Tables.
Best American Potash in Stone jars.
French Metal Furniture.
Lithographic Stones of sizes.

HUGHES and KIMBER, West Harding Street, London.

SOLE AGENT—
JOHN NEUBERG.
Meadow Street, Fort. Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary week) .....Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto ..... „ 5
Horse, Fodder for Sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.
Job Horse to let for any period.

F. BIERS & Co., Stables.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

Blandford's Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia	...	Rs.	13 4
Procter's Other Worlds than Ours	...	...	6 12
Manual of Artillery Exercises: pts 1 and 2. New edition	...	...	0 10
Lendel's Woman, her Position and Power	...	...	3 4
Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons	...	...	5 8
Dr. W. A. Guy on Public Health	...	...	1 8
Newman's Grammar of Assent	...	...	3 8
Ginx's Baby	...	...	3 4
Mutiny Act, 1870	...	...	2 8
Murray's Handbook of France	...	...	7 8
Fitzwygram on Horses and Stables	...	...	9 8
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. May	...	...	2 4
Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated edn.	...	...	13 4
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads	...	...	5 12
——— Chastelard	...	...	4 8
——— Atalanta	...	...	3 12
Rolleston's Forms of Animal Life, or outlines of Zoological Classification	...	...	19 0
Robinson's (W.) Alpine Flowers for English Gardens	...	...	7 8
Beecher' Familiar Talks on Christian Experience	...	...	2 4
Ewald's Guide to the Indian Civil Service	...	...	3 0
Lewis' Manual of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	4 12
Smith's Wealth of Nations. Cheap edition	...	...	3 4
Dryden's Poetical Works. 2 vols. edition	...	...	2 4
Carleton's Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. New edition. 2 vols	...	...	6 12
Swiss Family Robinson. Illustrated edn	...	...	4 0
New Dictionary of Quotations	...	...	4 12
Barnar's's Landscape Painting in Water Colours	...	...	13 4
Rankin's Acoustics. Pt. I.—Theoretical	...	...	3 0
Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts	...	...	6 12
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary	...	...	15 12
Kemp's How to Lay out a Garden	...	...	11 4
Hogarth's Works. 2 vols, 4to., 1833, plates in very fine condition	...	...	35 0
Ollendorff's German Course. Cheap edn	...	...	3 8
Mercer's Journal of the Waterloo Campaign	...	...	13 4
Best on the Law of Evidence	...	...	17 8
Lee's Practical Pathology. 2 vols	...	...	12 8
Trollope's Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar	...	...	1 8
Holme's Peoffeeser at the Breakfast Table	...	...	1 4
Macpherson's Baths and Wells of Europe	...	...	4 0
Bon Gaultier's Ballads	...	...	5 8
Hurstheuse's New Zealand	...	...	9 8
Ouida's "Strathmore," "Tricotrin," "Under Two Flags," "Chandos,"	...	...	each 3 4
Trumpet and Bugle Sounds	...	...	1 0
Tennyson's Works—10 Vols., in case	...	...	28 0
Holy Grail, morocco	...	...	19 0

"LOTHAIR." By Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli. The Copies received of this book having all been previously bespoken, a fresh supply has been telegraphed for, against which orders will be registered.

EUROPEAN MAIL, the new Weekly Summary of European Intelligence. Specimen copies will be sent gratis, on receipt of 1 anna stamp for postage.

Annual Subscription, in advance, *viz* Marseilles.....Rs. 22 12

SELECT LIGHT READING.

Thackeray's Miscellanies: 4 vols.—Each	...	Rs.	3 12
Vanity Fair	...	...	3 12
Henry Esmond	...	...	3 12
Philip	...	...	3 12
Irish Sketch Book	...	...	3 12
Paris	...	...	3 12
Virginians	...	...	4 8
Newcomes	...	...	4 8
Pendennis	...	...	4 8
Kingsley's (C) Two Years Ago	...	...	3 12
Westward, Ho!	...	...	3 12
Trollope's Framley Parsonage	...	...	3 4
Small House at Allington	...	...	2 4
Three Clerks	...	...	3 12
Brontë's Jane Eyre	...	...	1 8
Shirley	...	...	1 8
Villette	...	...	1 8
Wuthering Heights	...	...	1 8
Professor	...	...	1 8
Whyte Melville's General Bounce	...	...	3 4
Kate Coventry	...	...	3 4
Good for Nothing	...	...	3 12
Holmby House	...	...	3 4
Queens Maries	...	...	3 12
Interpreter	...	...	3 4
Cerise	...	...	3 4
Brookes of Bridlemere	...	...	3 4
White Rose	...	...	3 4
Digby Grand	...	...	3 4
Mrs. Wood's East Lynne	...	...	3 12
Channings	...	...	2 12
Mrs. Haliburton's Troublies	...	...	3 12
Ingoldsby Legends	...	...	3 4
Cometh up as a Flower	...	...	3 12
Ouida's Tricotrin	...	Rs.	3 4
Chandos	...	...	3 4
Under Two Flags	...	...	3 4
Strathmore	...	...	3 4
Gaskell's Sylvia's Lovers	...	...	3 4
North and South	...	...	2 4
Mary Barton	...	...	2 4
Cranford	...	...	2 4
Dark Night's Work	...	...	2 4
Moore's Lalla Rookh	...	...	3 4
Reade's Hard Cash	...	...	3 4
Never too Late to Mend	...	...	3 4
Griffith Gaunt	...	...	2 8
Foul Play	...	...	2 8
Put Yourself in His Place	...	...	2 4
Handley Cross	...	...	11 4
Sponge's Sporting Tour	...	...	8 12
Ask Mamma	...	...	8 12
Plain or Ringlets	...	...	8 12
Facey Romford's Hounds	...	...	8 12
Wilkie Collins' Armadale	...	...	3 4
Hollyn Lee's Maude Talbot	...	...	3 4
Tom Brown at Oxford	...	...	3 12
Dickens' Pickwick	...	...	2 4
Our Mutual Friend	...	...	2 4
Dombey & Son	...	...	2 4
Martin Chuzzlewit	...	...	2 4
Little Dorrit	...	...	2 4
Bleak House	...	...	2 4
Sketches by Boz	...	...	2 4
Oliver Twist	...	...	2 0
Nicholas Nickleby	...	...	2 4
Barnaby Rudge	...	...	2 4
Christmas Stories	...	...	2 0

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

A number of Valuable Engineering and other works, the property of a Civil Engineer proceeded to England, are now for sale for CASH ONLY. A list may be had upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,
3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon; China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, b anks and bank agents, &c., &c.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels, Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.

HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquires will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mousseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK;
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KRETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, RANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Factory is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 40 tons of COCOANUT OIL, to be delivered in Bombay in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Store-keeper during the next six months.

Tenders should be sent in, addressed to undersigned, and accompanied by a sealed sample of the Oil be ore the 18th instant. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Fort, 10th June 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that TO-MORROW, Tuesday, the 14th instant, and on every TUESDAY, until further Notice, a Mixed Train WILL LEAVE BOMBAY at 4 o'clock P.M. (Madras time) and run to Callian, arriving there at 7 o'clock P. M.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Passengers will be booked by this train for all intermediate Stations between Bombay and Callian.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th June 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 300 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the iron work.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will be given to one Contractor, or firm of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Government Paper rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	110
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	642½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	132
20,000	250	9	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	825
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,975
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,850 nl.
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	765
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	190
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150 p.ct.	Great Eastern	1,465
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	740 ex.d.
2,850	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,450
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,425

*Per share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 5th June, 1870.
Open 1,842½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	86,276 12 6
Merchandize	3,44,391 2 3
Electric Telegraph	1,057 14 0
Earth Trains	3,492 4 0
Total Rs.	4,35,218 0 9
Corresponding week last year	
Total Rs.	2,79,379 4 10
Increase	1,55,838 11 11

CALCUTTA.—5TH JUNE 1870.

The following transactions are reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, sicca, 96-11 and 96-12, or 3-5 to 3-4 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-10.

10 years' Debentures, at Rs. 108-8.

15 years' Debentures, at Rs. 109-8.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1834 at Rs. 108-0.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares were in good demand, and bought by different parties, at Rs. 1,490 to 1,495, for cash, a time-bargain contract, at Rs. 1,500 for delivery in 15 days.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 340, 337½, and 340.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Duke, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, on duty, from England.

Coles, Ensign, 3rd Buffs, on duty, from England.

Seton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.

Lambert, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Berry, Quartermaster, 1-3rd The Buffs, on duty, from England.

Lee, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.

Battiscombe, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Blakeney, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Tempest, Captain, 11th Hussars, on duty, from England.

Bryant, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

Willans, Captain, 2nd Queen's, to join, from England.

Glosg, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Henslowe, Captain, 3rd European Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Coles, Ensign, 3rd bat. The Buffs, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 8.)

Mr. Henry James Newbery to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. John Foster Stevens, or until further orders.

The Revd. William Jerome Burdett, B.A., to officiate as Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and of the Military Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd. Henry James Matthew, or until further orders.

Mr. Archdale Villiers Palmer is re-appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Gya, in the first grade.

Mr. John Charles Veasey, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Subdivision of Serajgunge in Pubna, during the absence on leave, of Mr. Philip Nolan, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Malcolm Ogilvie Boyd to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lunglaimpore, in the fourth grade, during the absence, on leave, of Captain John Gregory, or until further orders.

Mr. James Westland to officiate as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, until further orders.

The services of Captain Charles Hayter, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Loharduggah, is transferred, temporarily, to Gya.

Mr. Frederick Angelo Dawson, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gya, is transferred, temporarily, to Loharduggah, and is posted to Palamaw.

Captain William Brereton Birch, District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom, to officiate in the third grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. John Lambert to officiate, until further orders, as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Mr. Hugh Gilmore Wilkins to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Captain G. M. Bowie, or until further orders.

Mr. William Robert Green to officiate in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Pooree District.

Mr. John Stanley Carr Larmine to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Thomas Weldon or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Ambrose Hamilton Kelly, is posted, temporarily, to the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr. Thomas Weldon, District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, for one month, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The services of Mr. Samuel Stuckey Hart, Apothecary to the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 8.)

Mr. William George Probyn, Judge of Goruckpore, is appointed to officiate as Judge of Meerut, during the absence of the Hon'ble George Dundas Turnbull, or until further orders.

Mr. William Ralph Benson, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Jud. e of Goruckpore, vice Mr. William George Probyn, as a temporary arrangement.

Captain Frank William Chatterton, officiating Assistant Commissioner in the Jhansie Division, is appointed to officiate as Junior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon, during the absence on leave of Captain George Edward Reade, or until further orders.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr. W. Hall, Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Public Works, from the 1st of June next, or subsequent date.

Major W. Jackson, S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, vice Mr. Hall.

The twenty months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate from the 4th May, 1870, granted to Mr. A. W. Brind, Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, in Notification of the 24th March last, is altered at his request to twelve months under the old Rules.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. "
	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. "
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ...Steamers		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China "	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	The Royal Family	Mathias	Liverpool, February 28
	Janet Cowan	Cuthbert	Calcutta, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Persia	Ellison	Liverpool.
	Ashgrove	Pattullo	Liverpool.
	Euphrates (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
7	Hindoostan (s)	De Smidt	Hongkong, May 21.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Bulett	Hongkong, May 21.
	Ethopian (s)	McCallum	Rangoon, June 2
	British Sovereign	Jackson	London, February 14
	Lord Lyndhurst	Bain	Plymouth, February 19
	Conpita	Logan	Liverpool, February 2
	Kentuage	Symonds	Plymouth, February 9
	Lancashire Witch	Thompson	Beypore, May 21
8	Durham	.....	London
	Ironside	.....	London
	Rosline Castle	.....	London

DEPARTURES.

June.			
8	Cairewitch	.....	.....
	Lake Lemon	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
7	Basheer (s)	Calcutta

PASSENGERS SAILED.

For Bushere—For Bimlipatam—Mr T H Campbell

For Madras—Mr R T M Gorrette

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 29, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesdays, July 6, August 3 and 31, September 29, October 27, November 24, and December 22.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WOOD—June 12th, at 90, Malabar Hill, the wife of Thomas W. Wood, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

LAM—June 11th, at Khetwady, Jamsheed the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee Jehangir Lam, aged 8 months, deeply and sincerely regretted. (God's will be done.)

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

FINK—June 4th, at No. 3, Fancy Lane, the wife of H. R. Fink, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—June 2nd, at Bhojpore Factory, Doomraon, of typhoid fever, Cyril Owen, the second son of H. Arthur Thompson, aged three years, one month, and ten days.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

GORMANLY—May 5th, at Bellary, Mr. T. Gormanly, aged 84 years, formerly of H. M.'s 41st Regiment, and late Jailor of Kurnool.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

HAWARD—June 4th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon Haward, 105th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOLLY—June 1st, at Nynee Tal, Thomas Edward, the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Jolly, aged 15 months.

HARRIS—June 4th, at Saugor, Mr. Alymer Harris.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870.

THE debate on Mr. Graves's motion is practically a censure on the arrangements of 1858. It may be properly said that the House of Commons, in 1858, provided, though not intentionally, for the exclusion of commercial men from the Indian Council. That was done by making the appointments for life, by restricting the choice to men who had resided some time in India, by fixing the salary so low as £1,200 a year, and by excluding Indian Councillors from the privilege of sitting in Parliament. Appointments for life, instead of a term of years, prevented the recurrence of vacancies in a sufficiently rapid manner; and Lord Palmerston's proposal to limit the occupancy of the office to eight years was far wiser than the plan adopted. But with regard to the other arrangements, were they not, and are they not, essential to the constitution of a council under a Parliamentary system of Government? Parliament desired then, as it does now, to secure incompatible advantages. It wanted to establish an effective and quasi-representative body—representative of knowledge, ability, experience—and it wanted to prevent that body from becoming a nest of mere place-men. Had the condition of residence in India been excluded, had the salary been higher, had a position in the Council been open to members of Parliament, there would have been the greatest danger that all appointments would have been given away as rewards to party-men, or as bribes to further party interests. It would have depended solely on the amount of conscience possessed by the men in office, and the exigencies of party warfare at any given time, whether a nomination were made on public or on party grounds. As there was and is a real anxiety to place India out of the sphere of party temptations, nothing was left but to impose conditions which left the Indian Council a virtual monopoly for retired Indians. Hence the conditions which are now found to be irksome. There was also a desire to find employment for able men who had quitted service in India, and a legitimate desire it was. No doubt the effect of the stringent plan adopted in 1858 would have been modified had the appointments been for a term of years instead of for life. In that case Mr. Eastwick would not have been able to point to the startling fact that "of the fifteen members of the Indian Council there is only one who possesses recent Indian experience." Yet had the appointments been for a term of years the nomination of commercial men would not have been greatly facilitated, because where there are numbers of eligible retired Indians of all departments there are few retired commercial men. It must be a mistake to suppose that the Government at home, whatever party is in office, does not feel the want of the commercial and economic element in the comparatively new organization. Mr. Eastwick pointed out that Government had several times endeavoured to secure the services of eminent mercantile men, but had failed; and the reason is plain—the conditions of the service do not attract them, nor readily provide for the nomination of any one willing to accept the post. Nor do we see how, without remodelling the office altogether, the difficulties can be got over. If the post be made a prize, or if the holder can sit in Parliament, it will soon be given away on party principles, and it will be a mere chance whether the nominee be an able man or not. That the present, or any Government, will do all it can to obtain the aid of commercial men, we have not the least doubt, and probably some device will be suggested whereby existing obstacles can be removed. It is rather amusing that the good folks who are now crying out for commercial men are those who helped to pull down the East India Company, because it was commercial. In some quarters it seems to be apprehended that India may be governed for the interest of Lancashire, and it is a danger to be guarded against. There is also some thing else to be carefully watched and opposed—the manifest tendency of all reformers to increase expenditure. All or nearly all reforms, suggested and insisted on at home and in India, involve more debt or more taxes and generally both. The big barracks are one example, and it is easy to see that railways and canals and irrigation and agricultural experiments—the general demand that the Government is in duty bound to *make* India wealthy out of hand—may be pushed beyond all legitimate limits, and end in deep embarrassment or bankruptcy. "It is the pace that kills," not only in the hunting field, but in political and commercial life. It was the pace that half ruined Bombay five years ago; it was the pace that brought about the famous Black Friday in 1866; and it will be the pace that will ruin India if impatience, sanguine temperaments, benevolent sentiments, and the sad talk about "our mission" get the upper hand. We are really going quite fast enough—especially in expenditure and innovation; the most useful thing to be done at present is to arrest extravagance, and prevent, if possible, that increase of taxation advocated by the Viceroy, and that recourse to loans, which is the characteristic demand of "financing" politicians.

THE Viceroy has at last recognized the philanthropic and public-spirited conduct and liberality of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, in providing the necessary funds for continuing, throughout the year, the experiment of animal vaccination in Bombay; and has sent an expression of his thanks. Is that all the interest the Government of this country is about to take in such an important and useful proceeding? The value of vaccination is undoubted, and the necessity that exists for carrying it out with the greatest amount of certainty of success is evident. After a series of lengthened experiments and observations in England, and the continent, Dr. Blanc has demonstrated the fact that after a series of years the virus, by such incessant transmissions, loses to a great extent its protective power; that although it may in some cases produce external effects which are generally looked upon as vaccination, yet the disease itself of cow-pox which is the antagonistic agency by which small-pox is prevented, has not been established. By starting afresh with animal virus, it is possible to overcome all these evils, and to ensure to the patient a *certain* immunity from the more fatal and dreaded disorder. To carry out these views, and establish in Bombay, and from thence throughout India, a more correct and perfect system of vaccination, Dr. Blanc required and asked for the enormous sum of Rs. 45 per month. It was refused, and had it not been for the liberality of Mr. Readymoney the scheme must have fallen through, or depended upon individual enterprise. That small-pox ravages still in many parts of India, that the mortality from it is something very considerable, (thirty deaths for instance in Bombay itself in the week ending May 31), are matters constantly before us, and when we have convincing evidence that it is in every sense a preventible disease, that it can be stamped out by legislative measures, it becomes a national disgrace that any means suggested for arriving at such a desirable result, should be ignored and not supported.

It is a well known fact that for *thirty years* not a case of small-pox has occurred amongst the nurses of the small-pox hospital in London, and their immunity is due simply to the fact that they undergo the operation of vaccination at definite periods. The reports from Paris have latterly presented us with lamentable pictures of the devastation of this foul disease, assisted as it is in that city by no regulations in reference to vaccination, segregation or sanitary treatment.

It is only right that we should pay attention, and considerable attention, to caste and religious prejudices of the nation we govern, but when the health and life of a community, nay even of a district, are at stake, then, as the governing power, further advanced in civilization and holding greater responsibility, we are entitled to act independently and authoritatively, and for the people's good.

It is quite true that our Government have to some extent established a system of vaccination, that many men holding appointments under the system are talented and well fitted for their posts. Are not their hands, however, tied by red-tape and other obstructive arrangements? If such a small sum as that proposed cannot be granted to carry on important experiments in Bombay, what assistance can our district superintendents hope for, in any endeavours they may wish to make to spread the advantages of their work?

A workman may be very skilful, energetic and accomplished, but if his tools are useless, blunt and unsuitable, but little progress can be expected. How many of the cases vaccinated in the districts of India are thoroughly secure from small-pox? We fear, if the researches of Dr. Blanc prove the accuracy of his statements in reference to the virus in general use, we shall find that money is being lavished in the wrong direction, and that, as is the case in many other of the Governmental matters, the advantages derived from the expenditure are of a minimum character.

We read with pleasure some papers by Dr. Harvey of Rajpootana lately—he says with great truth "the laws which govern small-pox and vaccination in India are the same as they are in Europe; that were vaccination received in anything like the same proportion in this country, as it is by more enlightened states, many thousands of lives might be saved annually." It is not merely enough to know that the European population of India are alive to the importance and value of vaccination, that our soldiers are rigidly inspected, and are bound to be rendered, humanly speaking, proof against small-pox, by undergoing the operation after they enter the service, whether they show marks of having had the disease itself or previous vaccination; that our large stations and cantonments are under the superintendence of a staff of officers detailed for this special duty. The responsibility of our Government does not end there; they must see that every village and every inhabitant of that village is equally safe, equally thought of. Moreover every care and caution should be exercised to discover that the efforts thus put forth are likely to produce beneficial results, lest from some trivial cause at the root, the whole tree of operations should be vitiated.

Dr. Blanc has undertaken this primary investigation, so all-important—he has to depend upon private philanthropy for support, and the only move on the part of the English Government in this vital matter is to thank on paper this philanthropist and sanitary benefactor!

THE winner of the Madras Derby Sweep is Colonel Napier Campbell, R. A.

WE regret to hear of the death, by cholera, of Dr. Orton, Civil Surgeon of Fyzabad.

THE Russians have, it is said, undertaken the protection of the Mongol Settlement at Urga, which is threatened by Mahomedan rebels.

ULWAR is reported to have quietly accepted the intervention of the Governor-General. Captain Cadell is reforming the administration.

IT has lately been ruled that junior chaplains, on completing ten years' service, and passing into the senior grade while on furlough, are entitled to senior furlough allowances.

WE see it stated that Meean Meer as a military station is to be abolished; "the Commander-in-Chief in his late visit having expressed his opinion that it is not a fit place for British soldiers."

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC's tour through the North-Western Provinces has resulted, says the "Friend of India," in a resolution of Sir William Muir to establish an experimental farm on the Ganges Canal near Koorjah, Boolunshuhur, in the heart of the cotton country.

A LETTER from Dinapore to the "Pioneer" states that Captain F. G. E. Warren, R.A., of that station, has been placed under arrest upon a charge of insubordination, in refusing to comply with a request from a superior officer to make out some formal document according to rule.

MR. SCHALCH, of the Bengal C.S., will, it is said, be the first Chief Commissioner of the Eastern Frontier non-regulation province, (to consist of the Bhootan Doears, Assam, the Jynteeah and Cossiah Hills, Sylhet, Cachar, and the hill districts to Arracan,) to be erected into a separate government on the retirement of Mr. Grey.

THE Director-General of the Post Office wanted to take his office establishment to Simla at the public expense, and the Government of India permits him to remove his office thither on condition that he takes up as few hands as possible, and that no officer on his establishment above the rank of clerk shall draw any allowance during his stay at the hill station.

IT is not so long since a Bishop visited Sind, yet some benighted being finds it necessary to advertise as follows in one of the Kurrachee papers. A few strait-jackets should be sent with the next supply of missionary tracts:—

CAN GOD FORGIVE SINS, AND HOW?

This query is put forward in all sincerity and seriousness.

An anxious Enquirer will be glad to receive an explanatory answer to the above question, addressed to A. B., *Sind News* Office.

Kurrachee, 1st June 1870.

"ARRESTS of 'Wahabees' are still," says the "Delhi Gazette," "taking place at Peshawur and in the Hazara district. Documents have been seized, from which it is evident that many native gentlemen residing in different parts of India are implicated in the conspiracy. Not long ago large sums of money were seized, which were being taken in boats up the River Indus to the Wahabee fraternity, now residing amongst the fanatizans on the Hazara Frontier. Active measures are being taken by the authorities to suppress the movement. The Satana Wahabees were the cause of the Umbeyla war. After that campaign they passed over to Hasanzai, where they now number only a few hundreds."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo European Telegraph.

DEATH OF CHARLES DICKENS.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE.

Mr. Charles Dickens died at Gadshill last night. He was seized with paralysis on Wednesday evening at dinner and never recovered consciousness.

PAY OF STAFF OFFICERS.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Anderson moved a resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for War to suspend the regimental and half-pay of the higher grades of staff officers during the period of their appointments.

The resolution was warmly condemned by Colonels North and Knox and General Herbert.

Mr. Cardwell pointed out that it would prevent distinguished officers from accepting these employments, thereby injuring the efficiency of the service, without promoting real economy.

The motion was then withdrawn.

A short conversation then took place regarding the proposed reliefs for the Royal Horse Artillery in India, which Captain Walsh characterized as an organized system of favouritism established between the original Royal Artillery and the old East India Company's regiments.

Captain Vivian defended the system as being eminently fair and popular both with officers and men.

General Sir George Pollock has been gazetted Brevet Field Marshal.

By British Indian Cable.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE.

The following Brevet appointments were announced in last night's Gazette:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Herbert Gall, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel.

Major Charles Darby, to have honorary rank of Colonel.

TO BE A GENERAL.

Lieutenant-General Joseph Garnault.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Major-General Frederick Harvey Sandys.
Major-General Louis Sanders Bird.
Major-General David Birrell.
Major-General Thomas Polwhele.
Major-General Peter Innes.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Samuel Montgomery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Turcton (sic.)
Lieutenant-Colonel William Phillip Hampton.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Marriott.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Edward Hinde.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lousada Barrow.

The undermentioned officers having retired on full pay are to have a step in their honorary rank:—

Colonel Frederick Charles Barber.
Colonel Robert Chardin Wroughton.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bempde Henry Baugh.
Major Percival Robert Innes.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Kennedy.

MADRID, 10TH JUNE.

It is considered probable that the efforts for the election of a King will fail.

ITALY AND PORTUGAL.

PARIS, 10TH JUNE.

Diplomatic relations between Italy and Portugal have been broken off in consequence of Saldhana's refusal to receive the Italian Minister.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE, MORNING.

Tone of Market to-day opens quiet.

Total weekly sales of Cotton..	42,000	bales.
" " Surats....	10,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	605,000	"
" " Surats....	111,000	"
" Import of Cotton	35,000	"
" " Surats....	12,000	"

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

SUEZ, 10TH JUNE.

The Neera from Bombay entered the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market is closed owing to holidays.

CHARLES DICKENS.

THIRTY-THREE years ago *The Pickwick Papers* achieved for a young man of twenty-five years a reputation as the most popular novelist of the day. Last Thursday night the same author, whose literary activity had been unceasing during the whole intervening period, was carried off suddenly by an attack of paralysis. Every one who knows the English language knows the name of Charles Dickens, and will regret that he must now be numbered among the men that were. Probably no writer in this century has contributed more to the entertainment of his fellow men than he, and, however the critic may judge his merits, the influence of his writings has unquestionably been great and good. A broad fertile humour, a lively inexhaustible imagination, a faculty of observation that gathered in a continual harvest of materials, were his. With these qualities he was able at will to hold the attention of the public, and the exaggeration of character which is reckoned his chief defect was probably one cause of his popularity. Unquestionably the most attractive parts of his writings are his delineations of eccentricities and comicalities of character. *Pickwick* is full of them, and it was the best as well as the first of Dickens' productions. In fact his sentimental heroes and heroines are as a general rule too goody-goody to be interesting. What takes hold of our memory in *Nicholas Nickleby* is Mr. Squeers of Dotheboys Hall, and Mr. Crummies' theatrical company. In *Martin Chuzzlewit* it is less Mary Graham and young Martin who charm us than Mr. Pecksniff and the "veragious" Sairey Gamp. Captain Cuttle takes our fancy in *Dombey and Son*, and Micawber, always waiting for something to turn up, is one of the best things in *David Copperfield*. Yet the writer who conceived Little Nell and Little Dombey could write with deep pathos and could touch the heart.

Our object here is not to dwell on the merits of Dickens' novels but to give a few dry details of a life in which every one of our readers feels an interest. Dickens was born at Landport, near Portsmouth, in 1812, his father, who belonged to the middle-class, being at the time connected with the Navy Pay Department, on leaving which, when peace was established, he became a parliamentary reporter for the daily press. Young Charles was intended for the law, but disliked it, and following his own bent adopted his father's profession, for which he was admirably fitted. It is plain that much of his own experience in his younger years is reproduced in the pages of *David Copperfield*, where he describes, for instance, in the amusing exaggerated style peculiarly his, the agonies of learning shorthand, an art that is acquired quite as easily as most other things. Fond of looking about and "takin' notes" he could not have made a better beginning. It was with the *Morning Chronicle*, which expired a few years ago, that he was connected at this time, and in the columns of that journal his first original productions appeared. They were published afterwards in a separate form as *Sketches by Boz*, along with some contributions he had sent to the *Monthly Magazine*. It was in 1837 that the immortal *Pickwick* was ushered into this "wale" (as Sairey Gamp would say) where, what with pugilistic cabmen, and Buzfuzes, and chops and tomato sauce, so many trials and afflictions were in store for him. Boz the author and Phiz the artist (Mr. Hablot K. Browne) were the favourites of the day. Immense was the sale and proportionately immense the popularity. It was at this time Mr. Dickens married; his wife was a daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, musical composer and critic. The public are well aware that the marriage was not a happy one, but we have no wish to concern ourselves with it at present. *Nicholas Nickleby* was our author's next attempt. It appeared, like *Pickwick*, in monthly parts. The reputation of Dickens secured for it an extensive circulation, and the novel ranks high among his works. He was editor of *Bentley's Miscellany* for some time, and it was in that periodical that *Oliver Twist* appeared. Bill Sykes, Fagan, and the Artful Dodger, illustrated phases of low life that Dickens had closely studied, and they were drawn with a telling boldness and originality. The Yorkshire boarding-school was exposed in *Nicholas Nickleby*, and in *Oliver Twist* it was the Workhouse's turn. *Master Humphrey's Clock*, which was begun in 1840, was intended to comprise a long series, like the *Tales of my Landlord*, but in respect to this design it failed. Dickens has never committed a greater mistake than he did in that work when he tried to make more capital out of his oldest and best creations, Pickwick and Sam Weller. Only their names were recognizable. But the two stories—the *Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge*—which were all that comprised the series, were excellent productions. The former, with much that is unnatural—Quilp for example—contains some of Dickens' most affecting passages. *Barnaby Rudge* contains a great amount of enjoyable humour and caricature. A visit to America produced in 1842 *American Notes for General Circulation*, which fell short of expectation, and did not, nor were they designed, to make any friends for the author in America. In *Martin Chuzzlewit*, which came out in 1843, Mr. Dickens was again terribly "down" on the Americans. Unfortunately exaggeration is patent, even to a reader who knows nothing of the people described. A fund of humour and a liking for ludicrous positions betray the author into a defect that shakes the reader's trust. It was for the Christmas of 1843 that he wrote the first and best of his Christmas tales. *A Christmas Carol, in Prose*, is a delightful play of fancy. It is too much to believe that the vicious conjured up by a disordered stomach could turn an old Scrooge into a new man, but it is a pretty scene none the less when Scrooge finds it's all a dream, and, impatient to send something to his poor clerk's family, calls on a boy in the street to bring him the big goose in the poulterer's shop at the corner, a request answered by the incredulous youth with the expressive monosyllable "Walker!" which he cheerfully withdraws when the most effective of all arguments, under such circumstances, is applied. In 1846 Mr. Dickens became editor of the *Daily News*, but he was unsuitable for the situation and did not fill it long. He published in that paper a series of sketches which were the result of an Italian tour and which afterwards appeared as *Pictures from Italy*. *Dombey and Son*, *David Copperfield*, and *Bleak House* kept up the writer's reputation. *Hard Times* and *Little Dorrit* came at later periods, and *Great Expectations* and *A Tale of Two Cities* are his latest novels—putting aside his short Christmas stories, and *Edwin Drood*, of which only two parts or three have appeared. In 1850 Mr. Dickens started "Household Words," which had a great success and afterwards changed its name to "All the Year Round." It is strange that, though possessing many of the qualities of the dramatist, Dickens did not write at times for the stage. Perhaps his ill success in 1836 discouraged him. In that year he wrote an opera styled, *The Village Coquettes*. It was brought out at St. James's Theatre and represented only once. Every one is aware of Dickens' remarkable ability as a reader of his own works. His provincial tours in that capacity were continual ovations. In America, also, he has met with great success. The people whom he had so terribly ridiculed made a lion of him, and—strange effect of time!—he learned to speak of the star-spangled banner almost as one of themselves. There have been few more fortunate authors than Charles Dickens. From his readings as well as from his writings he made immense sums of money. But he was not the man to keep a fortune when he got it. As may be supposed he was a good deal sought after in society, and on a late occasion the newspapers mentioned that he had been a guest of the Queen. So much the better for Her Majesty if she knows how to distinguish a man of genius and talent: as for Charles Dickens the favours of the royal and the noble were, if he had liked, of no consequence to him. He dealt direct with the nation, and the nation was proud of him.

PAY OF TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

From G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant-General, Bombay,—(dated Fort William, the 30th November 1869.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Deputy Accountant Genereral W. E. Gordon's letter No. A—2892 of the 13th ultimo, and in reply to state that a ministerial officer who has been appointed to a vacant post by the head of his office with the stipulation that his appointment is temporary and must be given up after a certain time, or on a certain contingency, can, under the order of this department, No. 22, dated the 12th January 1865, be allowed the full pay of the post.

CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

From Major-General H. W. Norman, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department,—(dated Simla, the 18th May 1870.)

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1892, dated 5th May 1870, enquiring whether paragraph 5 of this department memorandum No. 559 of 15th February 1870, may be held as exempting officers on probation for the departments therein notified, from the examination laid down in paragraph 6 of Government General Order No. 531 of 27th June 1864.

2. In reply I am to acquaint you that if the candidate for the Staff Corps fulfils his year with a native regiment or in an equivalent department, he will under existing rules have to undergo the prescribed examination at the expiration of that year.

3. If, however, the Government in the civil or political department take a candidate direct from a British regiment, or before he has completed his year's probation with a regiment or in an equivalent department, he will not have to pass the examination laid down for admission to the Staff Corps through a regiment or equivalent department, as such examinations are not exacted save at the end of the year's probation.

ACTING ALLOWANCES.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date Simla, the 28th April 1870.

READ—

Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 1370, dated the 14th ultimo, forwarding, for consideration, a copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay, and of a resolution No. 703, passed by that Government on the 25th February 1870, regarding the acting allowances of the substitutes of Uncovenanted Servants.

OBSERVATIONS.

The resolution of the Government of Bombay is unobjectionable, except inasmuch as it states that the resolution No. 1821, passed in this department on the 12th July 1869, applies "to cases where the person appointed to act for the uncovenanted absentee is not in the employment of Government," and that the order of this Department, No. 2858, dated the 30th November 1869, is an exception to the rules for acting allowances. With reference to these statements, the Governor General in Council observes that the resolution of the 12th July 1869 applies to the cases of all persons, whether in the service of Government or not, who are appointed to officiate for uncovenanted absentees on salaries of less than Rs. 200 per mensem, and that the order of the 30th November 1869 relates not to acting appointments, but to appointments which though temporary are substantive.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing observations be forwarded to the Home Department, with a copy of the order of the 30th November 1869 therein referred to, and to the Accountant-General, Bombay.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE following statistics regarding the officering of the Indian Army may possess an interest for some of our military readers. The figures, we should state, apply to the close of last year. The whole Indian Army consists of 3,311 officers, viz., 2,438 Staff Corps and 873 Locals, and includes 169 general officers and officers having colonels' allowances, of whom 134 are locals; 1,286 field officers, of whom 177

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 11th June, 9-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th June, 5-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 12th June, 9-45 A.M.; via Turkey 11th June, 6-20 P.M. From America, via Russia, 11th June, 11-45 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 11th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 1 inch 4 cents.

CARWAR, 11th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind light westerly, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90, rainfall 46 cents.

CANNANORE, 11th June, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·890.

TUTICORIN, 11th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-easterly, thermometer 85, barometer 29·78.

MANGALORE, 11th June, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 81.

VINGORLA, 12th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 3 cents.

CARWAR, 12th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·85.

MANGALORE, 12th June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 81.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 12th, 5-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 12th, 6-20 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 12th, 8-15 A.M.—English mail steamer from Suez signalled.

GALLE, 12th, 10-27 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay anchored.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—12TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th June, 11-56 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 28 minutes.

Via Turkey, 10th June, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 1 minute.

Via Red Sea, 12th June, 10-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th June, 9-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th June, 6-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th June, 1-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

America via Russia, 11th June, 11-45 P.M., American Time. Time in Transit, 1 hour 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th June is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 49	0 4
" Calcutta	one in 17 minutes.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

POOR EUROPEANS.

(BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PIONEER.")

THE monsoon brings about the annual dismissal and sending adrift of a number of European workmen, contractor's agents, sailors, and the like, and the Strangers' and Sailors' Homes have at this season more claimants on their hospitality than usual. The loafer proper comes out now in greater force, and you hear quite enough of this kind of speech:—"If you'll believe *me*, sir, it's the first time I ever went so far as to ask any gentleman for assistance, which I wouldn't ha' done it now, but I'm in real distress, without a pie to buy myself a morsel of food, and I'm very hungry, sleeping out in a shed, sir, among the dews, and a native came while I was asleep and stole my coat, which, but for that, sir, I was going to be engaged at the shipping office; but in my condition, not looking respectable as *you* know, goes again a man, sir, and my testimonials was in my breast pocket, as it might be here, sir, from the gentleman I was a-working under on the Madras Railway, at a place they call Coimbatore, which you may know it, where I was for two years and five months, and then I left along of being discharged, sir, as was no fault of mine, so I came across here, but I was robbed on the road, to see a mate of mine which I hear he's got a job at Surat, a man as I'd work round in half a day at two hundred rupees a month, which is some people's luck, and I'm not to call lucky, let alone losing my character in my coat pocket, which a fireman's situation it was, aboard a steamer, work as I can do with anybody, and was never afeared o' work in all my life, that makes it very humiliating to be forced to ask a kind gentleman, but a little peeconiary assistance and a coat, if I might make so bold, any old coat, sir, &c., &c." Not a very pretty speech, nor usually a pretty speaker. Who does not know the battered felt hat with a dirty wisp of calico round it by way of puggree, the display of chest and neck on which freckles and prickly heat contend for mastery, the loosely hung trousers, the bare, swollen feet, the bloated face, the bloodshot wandering eyes, the glib story, the nervous twirling of the hat, and the uneasy shifting of the feet, that accompany its delivery! There are infinite varieties in the vagabond race of loaferdom, and those whose business it is to "comprehend all vagrom men," the Bombay Dogberries and Verges could tell strange tales of their troublesome friends. The outcry against the loafer pure and simple is so loud and strong, there is some reason to fear we are apt to indiscriminately confound, under that title, most of the poorly-dressed Europeans out of employment we see, which is obviously hard measure for numbers of respectable men. The confirmed Bombay vagrant, drunken, disorderly and dangerous, as well as the merely idle, ragged and dirty, is under the surveillance of the police to a much greater extent than is generally supposed. Witness the humorous device of collecting them together on the illumination night and keeping them out of mischief with a dinner. I believe it might be said that the spirit of the Habitual Criminals' Act is worked up *to*, and the police cases are remarkably slight. It may be said that a poor European out of work, if not actually a loafer, is on the high road to become one; that the ways of vagabondage are facile as the *descensus averni*; and that evil company and bad drink easy to get, and poverty hard to avoid, most surely wear away self-respect and self-reliance. Now to most minds there would seem to be few institutions more desirable than one which offers a temporary help and maintenance while misfortune's bitter blasts continue to blow, which provides a stepping-stone over the tide of ill luck. Yet stern members of the Gradgrind school of morals think otherwise; for them poverty means chiefly idleness, and want of employment, and want of character. Quoth Tennyson's *Northern Farmer* No. 2, "the poor in a lomp is bad," and you may hear this opinion endorsed in this fashion—"Depend upon it, no able-bodied European need be a day out of work in this country; a man who hasn't got work doesn't want any, and there's a poisonous influence in the climate,—I've felt it myself, sir,—which indisposes people for any exertion but skulking about the liquor shops in the bazaars; and as for Strangers' Homes they are just so many encouragements to idleness, where great hulking fellows do nothing all day but live in luxury and pretend to be on the look-out for employment." I do not intend to indulge in any special pleading against this opinion, which is entitled to respect, if only for its popularity; but there can be no harm in describing the life of luxury led by the inmates of the Bombay Strangers' Home, which is certainly not a luxurious place to look at—indeed, it might be said, to be rather squalid as to external appearance. The house is tolerably spacious, but still not large enough, and the internal arrangements are similar to those of a barrack old style—not the new, patent, palatial affairs which the Government is exterminating us all to build. Each man has a cot and a shelf above it for his kit; the ventilation is good; and smoking, which is allowed, does not produce any inconvenience; the diet table is similar to that of the soldier, but the institution is poor, and does not possess the complete appliances of military kitchens; the regulations are of the simplest kind, and Mr. Macarthy, the excellent superintendent, assured me that there is never the least difficulty in preserving order, and yet there are often several nationalities represented amongst the inmates. They come from the length and breadth of the country—the N. W. Provinces contributing their share. Next to the railways, the Australia vessels bringing horses are the chief importers, and the men who act as grooms on the voyage have seldom learnt any trade; while most of them say that they were assured before embarking that there were good openings in this country. I should like to print in big letters—"Australian papers, please copy! There are few chances of employment of any sort in Bombay, and none for men who are not skilled workmen in some particular trade." On entering the Home the trade or profession of the new-comer is entered in a register, and he is directed how to set about procuring employment. The Suez Canal proves to be of great use in withdrawing a number of men from our crowded labour market. During last month alone sixty left the Strangers' Home to work their passage in various capacities on homeward-bound steamers via the Canal—a very noteworthy and satisfactory fact. The average number of inmates is from 60 to 80, and for about 20 there is every month some employment found in and about Bombay, as clerks, guards, godown-keepers, and so forth. Besides the destitute there is a small class of boarders, who work in the city, and pay a rupee per diem for their board and lodging. Not a drop of spirits or liquor of any kind is allowed in the building, except on Christmas day, when in addition to a good dinner, a bottle of beer is given to each man. Visits to places of this kind are not exactly cheerful diversions. One can hardly help mentally asking the question,—"What right have I to intrude my comfortable, careless curiosity among people whose presence here is an evidence of misfortune that ought to be respected?" Nor is this feeling lessened by the fact that some of them are, or have been, scholars and gentlemen; and the general aspect of the Home and its inmates is necessarily somewhat cheerless and depressing. I know that several persons now in good circumstances have been indebted to the Strangers' Home for their maintenance at a critical turn in their affairs; that a great number have been saved by it from beggary and worse, and that it is a most admirable and useful institution; but, seen close, it is not a pleasant place. To lounge on your cot, eating brown bread and drinking tea out of a tin pannikin, cannot be considered a luxurious way of taking a meal. I ventured to ask whether it would not be possible to provide each cot with a locker or cupboard and chair; but a hint from the superintendent, and some little consideration, stopped the course of my suggestions, which would probably have included a library, a workshop where joinery or some similar craft might be taught, a school for those whose education had been neglected, and a few cheerful coloured prints on the white-washed walls—all very good things in their way, and calculated to find favour with the tender-hearted schools of philanthropists, but hardly within the legitimate scope of the institution, which is not intended to provide a comfortable asylum for the indigent, or a retreat for the pauper, but simply to give food and shelter to honest folk cast on this shore without resources while they are out of work. That it is inexpedient to make such a place *too comfortable* seems a harsh thing to say; but I honestly believe it is wise and just, and that the object of the charity (for it is half supported by voluntary contributions) will be more closely attained by a rigid adherence to this principle. At first basket-making was taught, but the experiment turned out costly and was abandoned. I suspect, too, the establishment of a workshop may have been found to give too permanent a character to the place. There are two or three towns in England morally ruined by benefactions, and there is no more cruel kindness than by removing the natural stimulus of exertion to cocker a man into the ignoble, oyster-like content of confirmed pauperism. On the whole the grimest and sternest Gradgrind would find it hard to seriously substantiate the charge of encouraging idleness, against the Strangers' Home, and for every instance of abuse of its bounty it would not be difficult to bring many proofs of its usefulness, and it may not be impertinent to remark that long before the invention of the Gradgrind philosophy there existed certain precepts as to acts of mercy and charity which no Christian people can forget.

THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

(*Native Opinion.*)

THE telegraph reports the death of Charles Dickens the great novelist, and in his death, England loses a author whose works pre-eminently constituted a bond of sympathy between educated communities throughout the world. Dickens's novels were always written with a purpose—and whether he exposed the suitoro-cide delays of chancery as in *Bleak House*, or hurled his tirades against Poor Law iniquities as in *Nicholas Nickleby*, or denounced the perverse ways of the Circumlocution office as in *Dombey and Son*, his aim was dictated by no base motives but was pre-eminently one for the amelioration of his species. It is a great defect of high English education as at present imparted in India that it fails to familiarise its recipients with the master works of English genius. There are very few natives who may be said to be well introduced to the works of the great masters, such as Fielding, Scott, Thackeray and Dickens, though every school boy of the present day yearns every month for his quota of *Reynolds* and *London Journal* and literature of similar stamp.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

(*Poona Observer.*)

9TH JUNE, 1870.

THE monsoon has at last fairly set in, the mornings and evenings are delightfully cool, and pleasant, and the station, which was so very dull a short time ago, is now getting full. Colonel Vyse, Major Lyons, Major Shewell, Major Harris, and several other ladies and gentlemen have returned after enjoying the beautiful climate at the hills. At present there is no news of any importance except the training being carried on for the ensuing races. Our great sportsman of the day, Dr. Gaye, is hard at work; "Old Greybeard" is in magnificent order, also the thoroughbred horse "Messman," brought to India last year by Mr. Brewty. I think Nuggur, with all the sportsmen, ought to bring up capital four days' racing, especially when the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield, H. H. Aga Khan, Mr. Abdool Reymon, Colonel Murray, and various other stables are expected up here. I have no doubt that the Northerners will not lose the opportunity of joining us. It is feared that H. H. Aga Khan is not extending his liberality towards the Nuggur races. Perhaps it has escaped his memory to present a purse, if so, it is hoped that before the date of closing the first entry, the noble sportsman will not fail to do the needful; and this I daresay will suit a great many, as a race for Maiden Arabs is very much needed in the prospectus, also similar liberality is expected from the Honourable Mr. Mansfield.

Indeed I am very sorry to state the rumour now current regarding our indefatigable commissariat officer, Major Shewell, expecting promotion. This officer has been a great favourite of the station, being very painstaking. I presume that Captain Fenwick, of the same department being ordered to Belgaum, this officer in all probability is selected by the Commissary General for the N. D. A.; if so, a better selection could not at present be made, as also perhaps Major Shewell would like the change, as he has apparently been long enough in the station. We congratulate Major Shewell on his new appointment, and trust he will obtain the same laurels of success as he will leave behind him.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.

WE have been asked whether as the Secretary of State has, for the sake of uniformity, reduced the maximum furlough allowance of military officers from £1,200 a year to the level of that of civil officers, viz., £1,000 a year—it is the intention of the Government to pursue the principle to its legitimate conclusion, and to raise the military minimum of £250, to that of the Civil Service, which is £300 a year. Not having the confidence of Government to the extent with which a Calcutta journal credits us, we can only reply that we don't know, but we may add that it will be a very illogical Government if it does not. It would be barely becoming to connect, however remotely, the two ideas of geese and the services, but there is a culinary and not inapposite apothegm to the effect that the sauce needs not to vary with the sex.—*Pioneer.*

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

THE *Indian Mirror* gives an account of what has resulted from the visit paid by the Brahmo Somaj delegates to Mangalore, whence the telegram announcing the accession of some thousands was sent to Baboo Chunder Sen in 1869:—

"Four public addresses were delivered in English at Mangalore for the educated native gentlemen there. Two general meetings were held at intervals for the benefit of the Billawurs, or those people who applied for the missionaries to the Brahmo Somaj. Addresses were delivered in Hindoostanee, and interpreted into Canarese by some of the advanced Saraswat Brahmin gentlemen present. Among the many thousands who sought admission into our church, only a few have been actually and formally initiated. Until the Billawurs, who are a very ignorant and somewhat uncivilized people, understand and appreciate the principles and spirit of that holy religion which they desire to embrace, until their minds are purged from the prejudices and peculiar views which somehow or other they have come to possess, it is neither wise nor fair to admit them into the Brahmo Somaj."

Metal more attractive was found among those of whom the Billawurs have been complaining, the Saraswat Brahmins. These have promised to establish a theistic prayer-meeting.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE Rocket, which has arrived in Hongkong via the Suez Canal and Galle, is a steam tug of 174 tons burthen. She is of course the smallest vessel that has ever passed Eastward from England.

THE report seems to gain ground that the future wife of the Prince Imperial (France) is the Princess Blanche of Orleans, youngest daughter of the Duc de Nemours. The late Duchesse de Nemours was the sister of the King Consort of Portugal, and therefore a first cousin of the Queen and Prince Albert. It is said that it was the Duc de Persigny who suggested this match, which, he flatters himself, will be a means of reconciling the princes of the House of Orleans to the Empires.

DERBY LOTTERIES ILLEGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—"Deuce of Clubs" makes sundry recommendations for arrangements which may prevent confusion and ill-feeling in future Derby Lotteries. I venture to suggest a plan at once simple and more efficacious, viz., that the Bengal Government should cease to neglect its duty, but should put the law in force against Mr. Charles Hartley and every one of his accomplices and abettors. The rapid and enormous growth of Mr. Hartley's own institution, the increasing number of smaller lotteries on the same event, the appearance this year of a religious lottery, the growing frequency of innocent inquiries (in the columns of your own and other papers) as to choice and prospects of investment in German lotteries,—these symptoms each and all seem to make out a clear case for interference. A special Act, not old enough to be forgotten, is the weapon ready to hand. Indeed, its machinery of informers to be bribed to indict the nuisance is not wanted; information, repeated half a dozen times in the pages of every paper, is laid on the Lieutenant-Governor's breakfast table every morning.

Let Sir William Grey do his duty next year, and the ingenuity of 'Deuce of Clubs' may be spared. R. T.

GEORGE STEPHENSON'S "COO."

WHO is responsible for keeping cattle from lines of railway on which passengers are carried? There appears to be a great difference of opinion on the point, and there is so much to be said on every side, that we content ourselves with propounding the question. Years ago, when the possible straying of cows on a railway was mentioned in a Parliamentary committee as an unanswerable objection against travelling at more than a foot's pace, George Stephenson said that if a train should happen to run against one "it would be vara bad for the coo," but unfortunately time has proved that it is occasionally very bad for the train too. Last year there was a terrible accident at Etola, on the Baroda Railway, caused by running over a buffalo that managed to get under the cattle guard of an engine. Speaking as travellers, we must say that we should be more at ease if we knew that all possible efforts were made to keep cattle off the line. It has been authoritatively stated that two or three cows are run over during every week of the hot weather on that part of the E. I. railway which runs through the North-Western Provinces. No serious accident has yet occurred in consequence of this, but a repetition of the Etola disaster might happen any day. Whether, as the railway interest says, the cows are driven on to the railway bank for the sake of the grass growing on it, or whether, as the greater number of the magistrates say, the cows stray in through the dilapidated state of the fences, is nothing to the outside world. If mending the fences will keep the cattle out, let them be mended at once. If this is not enough, and if the cattle are still driven in to graze, then by all means fine the offenders, as done in America. But in either event let us have some assurance that everything is done to keep the road clear of obstructions. No sentimental objections ought to be allowed to stand in the way of the duty to the public. As Mr. Fleetwood Williams lately pointed out, if railway fences are incomplete, the law provides a remedy against the company; while on the other hand, none but a very wrongheaded man, who should not be a magistrate at all, could hesitate to add the deterring effects of the fear of certain punishment to make herdsmen careful to keep their animals off the railway. Whether the danger need be guarded against on slow lines is another question, but there can be no doubt as to such first class lines as the East Indian.—*Pioneer.*

SUPPRESSION OF INFANTICIDE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st June, 1870.

From C. A. Elliott, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces. To——

SIR,—The following instructions are issued with a view to the immediate adoption of the preliminary steps for putting in force Act VIII. of 1870, to suppress infanticide.

2. Two proceedings are necessary, each requiring the previous sanction of the Government of India, before action can be taken under the law.

1st.—The districts in which, or the classes and families by which, infanticide is believed to be "commonly committed," must be proclaimed, with sanction of the Supreme Government, under section 1.

2nd.—After such notification has been published, rules may be made, which, when sanctioned by the Supreme Government, can been forced by penalties under section 4.

3. The first process, then, is to determine the localities, or the clans and families, to which the Act shall be applied. Till this be done, rules cannot even be framed. The present orders are therefore addressed to this object.

4. A collection of papers, including important extracts from the reports of Mr. M. R. Gubbins and Mr. W. R. Moore, has recently been forwarded to you, and also reports by Messrs. Hobart, Atkinson, Benson, and Rawlins, on operations for suppression of infanticide in the Bustee, Jounpore, Agra, and Allahabad districts. These will be useful to you as suggesting the points requiring attention, and the precautions requisite to secure correct returns.

5. The existence of the crime can be certainly ascertained only by a census of the boys and girls present in the families suspected of the offence. As the present return is, however, only preliminary, and it is of extreme importance that the introduction of the Act should not be delayed by the preparation of elaborate and exhaustive returns of the infant population (returns which will eventually be prepared under the rules), an actual census need not at present be resorted to, except in case of doubt.

6. The grounds on which you will go at this preliminary stage are (what has been termed by Mr. Gubbins), "general repute and the voice of *fama clamans*," and also the returns of the last census.

7. The census returns are, however, available, it is believed, only territorially, that is, by pergunnahs, towns, and villages, and not by clans or castes. The disproportion of boys to girls in any pergunnah, town, or village, will be sufficient presumption of the prevalence of infanticide there. But it must be remembered that where a clan practising infanticide is scattered sparsely over the country, the ratio of boys to girls *in individual villages* may be little affected, although the ratio *for the whole clan* inhabiting the pergunnah may be most conclusive evidence of infanticide. Therefore, to obtain certain evidence, the returns of children should be looked to, classified both territorially (that is, by pergunnahs, towns, and villages), and also by caste or clan. In most districts where the crime is common, the subject has been already enquired into and reported on; such previous correspondence will, of course, be referred to, and the information it contains turned to account.

8. In case of doubt, actual enumeration should be resorted to: and this must be effected through the Putwarees (or in towns through a police officer), under the direction of the Tehseeldar. But, as before stated, this need not, at the present stage, be done excepting in case of doubt; common repute will in general furnish the evidence now required.

9. Where a census is necessary, it will be expedient, for the reasons given by Mr. Hobart, to include all children born since the mutiny. This will give a date known to all; and in a country where exact ages are, for the most part, not remembered, it is safest to calculate from some well-known event. All will be able to say whether the children now present were born since the mutiny, or before it. Where girls born within this period have married and left the village, their names may, *on good evidence of the fact*, be inserted in the roll; and if anywhere boys are absent, their names may similarly be added. The induction will be wider, as including a larger number of children, than if a younger age had been fixed upon.

10. Ordinarily, where in any pergunnah, town, or village, or in any caste, clan, or aggregation of families the ratio of girls to boys is *less than* 40 *per cent.*, such locality or clan must be included in the category of "suspected," and recommended for treatment under the Act. Where the families, however, are few in number, the ratio alone will not be conclusive as the variation may be accidental. Here discretion must be exercised, and other presumptions referred to.

11. From the information thus procured, whether of common repute or of actual census, the Tehseeldars will furnish the Magistrate with a return, in the subjoined form, which shall specify, either territorially, or by castes, or in both ways, the places and clans to which the Act should be applied: the grounds of entry, whether common repute or enumeration, will be given either in a general report or in the column of remarks.

12. A similar return will then be submitted by the Magistrate for the whole district to Government.

13. Nothing further is required in fulfilment of the present circular besides this return. But the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive from you, in a separate communication, any suggestions as to the nature of the measures proper to be enforced in suspected localities, and the rules for carrying them into effect. Generally, it is proposed to follow the system pursued with such marked success by the late Mr. Gubbins. Where the crime is rife, it will probably be necessary to appoint some superior officer to visit frequently the guilty villages and clans, and to see that precautionary measures are vigorously maintained. The expense of all such extraordinary establishment will be borne by the clans under surveillance.

14. As no measures of repression can be proposed until the returns now called for have been submitted, I am to impress upon you the urgent importance, in the interests of humanity, of not allowing a day to be lost in carrying out these instructions. His honour trusts to have received all the returns by the end of July. In a cause so great and so pressing as the saving of human life, the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that you will strain every nerve, and that no effort or sacrifice will be wanting on your own part, or that of your staff, to secure the prompt submission of these returns in the most complete and trustworthy form. In many places personal supervision may be necessary; and his honour feels assured that, for such an object, it will not, even at the present season of the year, be wanting either from yourself or your assistants.

FINANCIAL REFORM—PROVINCIAL QUOTAS.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN our last financial article we discussed the second of the three plans which appear to suggest themselves for reforming the financial system of the country, namely, that under which the different presidencies and administrations should be required to furnish each a fixed quota from its revenues to the central government, for the purposes of the general administration of the country, the public debt, the army, and so forth, the balance remaining absolutely at the disposal of the provincial authorities, subject to any general rules for its application which may be thought desirable. There remains to notice some of the objections which may be brought against such a scheme.

In the first place the difficulty will be at once apparent, of determining upon the amount of the quota to be contributed by each province. It would be manifestly impossible to lay down any principle for regulating the matter which should be sure of commanding general assent. Whatever basis might be adopted would necessarily be open to a kind of criticism difficult to meet satisfactorily, because the elements for forming an opinion that should be sure of obtaining general acceptation are wanting in this case. If population be the basis taken for assessment, it may be plausibly argued that the burden would thus fall very unequally on the poorer provinces, or the more densely populated ones. The North-Western Provinces, for example, would have to pay nearly three times as much as Bombay. In fact, all the agricultural provinces would come off hardly, as compared with those which possess any considerable emporiums of trade. Revenue, on the other hand, would be open to some equally forcible objections as a basis for contribution. In the first place it is very difficult to say what the revenues of any province really are. Bengal, for example, could not fairly be credited with the opium revenue which it realizes, because a considerable part of the opium sold by its Government is grown in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. So with regard to the Malwa opium exported from Bombay. Similarly the share of the Customs receipts realized at the seaports, which are properly creditable to the inland provinces, is also a quite indeterminate point. Any attempt to rate the levy to be made for the imperial treasury, with reference to the whole revenue realized in each province, would therefore be manifestly unfair; the only branch of the revenue, the receipts from which appears to be at all comparable in the different provinces, is the land revenue; yet to make the land revenue the basis for contribution would clearly be at best a very arbitrary and inconclusive plan, which certainly would not commend itself to the Government which came off worst. The small share that Bengal in particular would be called on to contribute, in consequence of its present exceptionally light assessment, would naturally be objected to by the less favoured provinces, and with reason. In fact, the land revenue could only be taken as the basis for these quotas, with such large qualifications and adjustments as practically would render it no longer a basis; the distribution would, in short, come to be a purely arbitrary one, or at best based on a variety of considerations which, if sound, it would yet be difficult, if not impossible, to explain in such a way as would command the assent of the different local authorities.

Then, again, some provinces would have no surplus revenue wherewith to furnish a quota after their own expenses were paid, but would continue to require aid from the imperial treasury. Such a case would certainly have been presented by the Punjab for some years after its annexation; such is probably the Central Provinces at the present day; such will be Assam if it is ever formed into a separate administration. Thus, the local Governments will be required to contribute not only to the necessary expenses of the Central Government, but towards the maintenance of their poorer brethren. It is certainly the case that they do this at present, but then the nature of the aid is disguised under the form of the account kept, in which all the revenues of the country are brought together and then re-distributed without reference to the source from which they were derived. When the assistance is openly demanded, it is not likely to be furnished so readily.

Further, the demands of the Supreme Government for the imperial expenditure cannot remain constant, but must vary from time to time, and with them will vary the requisitions to be made on the different provinces. The uncertainty that would thus be imported into the financial arrangements of the latter would unquestionably be very embarrassing, but this would be the least part of the evil. At present the Supreme Government holds the public purse, and the local Government spends the money; and the inconvenience and difficulty involved in the conflict of interests thus necessarily arising are notorious. Under the proposed plan these relations would be changed; the local Government would keep the money, subject to the demands made upon it by the superior authority; but it may be doubted whether this new state of things would not be attended with even more awkard complications than that which it superseded. The subordinate instead of the superior authority would thus be constantly exercising the position of critic over the proceedings of the other, and whereas now it is called on to show cause why it wants to spend money—and the burden of proof always rests upon it in each case—it would now instead only have to show cause why it should not make the contributions from time to time demanded, and the burden of providing the necessity for such contribution being furnished would practically rest with the Supreme Government. The sort of temper which the working of such a system would evoke may be inferred from what takes place even now in regard to the financial relations of the Indian Government and the India Office. The latter has nothing to do with the raising of revenue, but requires the former to furnish all the supplies it needs, and we all know how much this irresponsibility of the Secretary of State for his expenditure is resented in this country. Now, under the system under discussion here, the Government of India would be very much in the same position with regard to the local Governments that the Secretary of State at present holds towards the Government of India, but with this important difference that the contributions demanded would be much larger and liable to much greater variation. The fact is, that although the English expenditure on account of India is very large in amount, the optional items are very few, since it is principally incurred for interest on debt, pensions, furlough allowances, and so forth, in which the India Office acts as the agent of the Government in this country. The matters in which the former spends money of its own motion are but trifling, and a ball to the Sultan, or a little more or less ornamentation to the offices in Whitehall, do not cause any appreciable strain on the finances. But the whole expenditure incurred by the Government of India, after the local services have been provided for, may be regarded as of a voluntary character, and a variable demand for quotas to cover it might readily be made the occasion for criticising the policy of the Supreme Government upon every point, and the opposition of the minor governments, composed as they have occasionally been of late years, and fortified as they would be in their new position of suppliers instead of receivers, might prove extraordinarily embarrassing to the Governor-General in Council.

Further, even supposing there were no opposition, but that each province agreed unhesitatingly to furnish the quota asked for, a very practical difficulty might arise in working the measure from want of financial care in a local Government. Suppose, for example, the revenue of a province to be five millions and its quota two, the way in which this quota would actually be received would be by keeping the purely local expenditure of the province within the difference of three millions, so that two millions would be available for the central government. If, then, owing to extravagance or want of care on the part of the local administration (and how much reason there is to anticipate this, the precedents afforded by some previous Governors of minor presidencies sufficiently indicate) the provincial expenditure were to exceed its estimate, the resulting quota available for the central exchequer would be *pro tanto* diminished. Now already the Supreme Government finds sufficient difficulty in keeping the expenditure of the country within the estimates, even when it retains, nominally at least, the direct control over every item, how much greater then would be the liability to financial excess when the charge of the purse was made over to the local authorities, subject only to a general control of a much less direct and searching character than that now exercised. It seems reasonable to expect that, urged on as those Governments would be by local pressure and the craze for administrative efficiency, financial excess would become the exception rather than the rule,—unless indeed a much more complete system of financial discipline were maintained than is now thought practicable. The result would be then, either that the Supreme Government would find its share of the revenue always falling short of what was demanded or expected, and the day of financial equilibrium would be as far off as ever, or else the Government of India would be obliged in self-defence to exercise so much interference with, and supervision over, the local financiers, as would practically nullify the independence which it was intended to confer.

For these reasons we consider that this scheme for a system of local finance, which we believe was first put forward by Colonel Chesney, would fail to compass satisfactorily the object which has to be attained. We may not have done full justice to his argument, and he may also have contemplated conditions not apparent on the face of the scheme, which would in a more or less complete way meet the objections here advanced. Indeed, we cordially recognize the merits which such a system would possess, in that it would invest the local Governments with an interest in good financial administration now wholly absent. It would bring those authorities into financial partnership with the Supreme Government, and so far would constitute a very great improvement on the present state of things. But as a measure of reform, it must, we think, yield an utility to the third plan which has been proposed, and which we shall lay before our readers on an early occasion.

"MUSTER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Many of those interested in the Derby Lotteries never heard of Muster (the third horse in the Derby), and, so far as I have seen, the name does not appear in any of the lotteries. Your readers are therefore informed that Muster has only recently received that name. It is the property of Lord Milton, and is the colt by Tim Whiffler from Chamade. The third prize in the Calcutta Sweep therefore falls to D. C. B., the drawer of The Field. I have no result sheet of the Metropolitan, but if the colt by Tim Whiffler from Chamade was not drawn, the third prize falls to The Field. In the Grand Universal, I find that No. 2227 Bloodsucker, and 1325 J. M. Massey, have both drawn Tim Whiffler colt. This may cause some dispute, as in lotteries the name of the dam and not the sire should be shown. There are two colts by Tim Whiffler, one from Chamade and one from Whiteleg. However, the prize rests either with Bloodsucker or J. M. Massey, and the drawer of the Chamade colt is the winner.

MACGREGOR.

HOLIDAYS.

LORD NAPIER'S order, that Thursday should be observed as a holiday throughout the army, is the first token of his anxiety and care for the *happiness* of all serving under his command. Performance of duties, regularity, order, efficiency, means of future advancement, have, in turn, all been attended to; the happiness of officers and men has hitherto been entirely left to themselves to create. We almost fancy that the apparently trifling boon of having weekly one day free from all work, has already manifested itself in the countenances of those benefited by it. But more good may well be done in the same direction. The extreme difficulty of obtaining leave will, it is much hoped, sooner or later be removed, and every officer without exception be enabled to enjoy his share of the cakes and ale which the hill-stations supply, and which it is his destiny now to read accounts of only. Privileged leave of absence for two months in each year is a liberal allowance. Furlough to Europe on 50 per cent. of pay and allowances sounds well indeed; but they are often paper delusions and no more. How many can obtain neither? let officers of the Judge Advocate's department, for instance, reply. And yet at all military stations are to been seen a larger number of unemployed officers anxious for employment, or for leave. What has become of the leave? Has it been all swallowed up, or is it pigeon-holed at Simla? And why should this be; why should not every officer annually obtain the sixty days' privilege leave, graciously allotted to him by the State? Can no provision be made for the due performance of duties by two-thirds of the officers during the absence of the other third? If not, the material the army is composed of must be intellectually poor indeed! It seems passing strange that the manly forms of so many unemployed officers should haunt every station, and still with bankruptcy at our doors, they or others cannot be spared to take leave to England on half salaries. Nor can it be denied that the best news that could be telegraphed to England,—the news that would mostly rejoice the heart of the Secretary of State,—would be, that all unemployed officers had applied to retire from the service; yet how can that be when they are detained here below *as not to be spared?*

The army does not complain particularly because India is hot, or because every one cannot reside at the hills; but it does complain that no one has ever thought it fair and fitting that each and all should have a chance of obtaining a rest, a share of relief from heat, some recreation and amusement; it does complain that no steps have been taken to provide that none should be compelled to fight for life year after year in the plains; while it protests that an application for leave is but too often met in the same manner as an application for money, *i. e.*, with every evasion possible.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to assemble at Benares immediately, for the trial of two men of the 60th Rifles, charged with violent assault upon a non-commissioned officer.

WE believe that on the retirement of the present Controller-General of Military Expenditure, the designation of the office will be changed to "Deputy Secretary in the Account Branch of the Military Secretariat."—*Indian Daily News.*

IT is said that a proposition has been made to the Government of India by the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, for the re-allotment of Government scholarships at a total expenditure of Rs. 19,466 per annum, which is within the sanctioned outlay on this account.

As the Ceylon and Cape Rifles are to be disbanded, it has been proposed that the Indian Government should take over the two regiments for service in Burmah and China. If the proposition is carried out, it will form the nucleus for a local army. We *must* come to that sooner or later.—*Bangalore Herald.*

WE hear that the Madras Railway will be taken over by Government in 1873, and that from this present date, it will be under complete Government control. As Government servants, the employés will have better prospects than they have now, and of course be entitled to the same rate of pension as the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service.—*Bangalore Herald.*

GOVERNMENT Clerks and newspaper proprietors appear to be equally impecunious in Rangoon, *vide* the following advertisement:—"For Sale, Cheap!!!—About Rs. 2,000 worth of bills due to this office principally by clerks in Government offices. Full particulars may be obtained, and the bills seen, by applying to the Manager, *Rangoon Gazette* press.—Rangoon 25th May, 1870."

BRITISH BURMAH is not so pleased with the rumour that a lord, and a relation of the Viceroy to boot, is to succeed as Chief Commissioner of the province. First of all, Burmah wishes to know who Lord Ulick Browne is; secondly, why he is to be Chief Commissioner of Burmah; and thirdly, why other men well qualified for the post are *not* to be? Three very ra'ional questions for Burmah to ask.—*Pioneer.*

AN embassy, we see from the local *Gazette*, left Rangoon on the 24th ultimo. It is to visit France and England, and, if it can, some of the other countries of Europe, "not omitting to do honour to the Pope by the way." The legation are under orders to collect statistics of all kinds, and while doing so are to support themselves on Rs. 500 per mensem. This sumptuous allowance we should not be surprised may last them as far as Marseilles, whence we may shortly hear of their having been taken up for mendicancy under the local Vagrancy Act.—*Pioneer.*

JOHNSON AND WEBSTER AT A DISCOUNT.—In a case heard yesterday (June 7) before Mr. J. B. Roberts, an Inspector made use of the word "absconding." His Worship took exception to the use of the term in the way in which he had used it. "The word," said his Worship, "means 'crime.' It should not be so used. How would the case stand," his Worship asked, "if, preceding an announcement in the paper of a lady's marriage, it was stated that she had absconded for the purpose?" Of course, the learned Magistrate alluded to a clandestine alliance! Like the *Vicar* in Oliver Goldsmith's celebrated story, "it is not known whether there was more wit, but there certainly was more laughing" in Court "than usual."—*Indian Daily News.*

A MOST irreverent man must he have been who first settled in "the deadly Darjeeling Terai." On him were thrown away the mystic superstition of Bhootan: wasted on him were the wild traditions of Nepal. He saw with thrifty but impious eyes a climate admirably adapted for tea bushes and a soil no less so, and for those mundane advantages he threw behind him the certain knowledge of all ages, laughed to scorn "the opinion of every man of sense in India, sir," snapped his fingers at the angel of death, and went in and planted tea. Moreover, he seems to have leagued himself with paroxysmal fever, and thereby gained an immunity from all other complaints. Jungle fever hovers round him it is true, but it dare not attack the allies, and the further they advance their remunerative plantings the further back is malaria driven. All honor then to the man who first dared to think that the Darjeeling Terai was *not* deadly and to pick the pockets of death.—*Pioneer.*

A CENTURY AGO.

FEW books afford more interesting reading for residents in this country than Mr. Long's "Selections." They show us how our Pioneers lived, and very frequently died, in India, more than a hundred years ago, when the Pagoda Tree still flourished, and every one tried to have a good shake at its branches. They prove

OPENING OF THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

ADDRESS BY Dr. WILSON OF BOMBAY.

THE General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland met on Thursday (May 19) at noon, in the New Assembly Hall, Edinburgh. Both the body of the hall and the galleries were crowded—the former with members of the Court, and the latter to a large extent with ladies.

Sir Henry Moncreiff, Bart., D.D. (the retiring Moderator), preached from Genesis iii., verse 4—"And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." His discourse dealt chiefly with the objections urged against the Calvinistic doctrines of human depravity, eternal punishment, and justification by faith. Referring to the Westminster Confession of Faith as embodying these doctrines, and to the demand that it should be modified and softened, he said he would not allude to the question whether any expressions or sentences in the Confession might be altered for the better. It would be unsuitable for him to make the slightest approach to the utterance of an opinion on the one side or on the other side of the question. It was not out of place, however, to ask any minister or elder who desired a change to look well on the one hand to what was meant by a large proportion of the persons who would press for it, and on the other hand to the questions which would inevitably be agitated if it were seriously attempted. The predominant wish of persons who condemned the Confession as antiquated was to upset the foundations in the Scotch Presbyterian mind of the scriptural doctrines in which their forefathers had delighted from generation to generation. To take one point regarding which it was especially thought the existing language of the document needlessly—created needless difficulty—he meant the statement as to the creation of all things in the space of six days—it would be found in recent lucubrations on this point that the introduction of a change in this respect was regarded as a welcome precursor to the removal of all obligations to the observance of the Sabbath law as founded on the Creator's resting after six days' work. Some might think that the existing statement went beyond the language of Scripture; but the reform called for by many as necessary to what they considered liberality of view, was one that would free them from submission to the plain import of Scripture—the human import which was looked upon as equally objectionable as anything conveyed by the Confession. In fact, the real objection by the proposers of reform was to the strictly Scriptural character of the Confession as it stands, and to what they called the subsidiary place along with some others better minded than themselves, they would fain represent the Standards as a case of dry and rigid logic, without a single high reach of thought or originality of conception. This representation had a plausibility, not because the compilers were void of deep or elevated thought or of original and interesting views, for the contrary was proved by their writings; but because they had learned by experience the importance of basing a theological system for the guidance of a Church not upon the best and highest ideas which the human intellect or the human heart or the human imagination might suggest, but upon the rigid observation of what the inspired written Word expressly revealed or manifestly indicated. The Westminster Confession did not proceed on logical deduction, according to the superficial impression of many who did not understand it, because they had not rightly studied it. The plan of it was to found its success-ive statements upon what its compilers believed to be sound exegesis along with careful interpretation of Scripture. The minutiæ of exegesis might now possibly be found in some instances defective, but that was a question more for students of Scripture, and to abandon the substance of the Confession would be to abandon the vital truths which in all ages since the death of Christ had fed the souls of his devoted people and told for conversion upon sinners. The deadly scepticism of our day was not content with assailing human creeds and confessions, or human systems of theology, for it was now seen sometimes virtually admitting Calvinism to have good foundation in what had hitherto been counted the voice of God in Scripture. In closing, the preacher said the members of the Church ought to remember that the stronger and more compact the combination among those that loved the truth the larger was the blessing and the brighter and the speedier was the victory that might be looked for. He spoke not with reference to the merits of particular incorporative unions that had been proposed, nor of the force belonging to conscientious objections raised against any one of them. But he thought it consistent with the scope and relation of this discourse to conclude with the remark that, if the hearts of Christian men appeared to be set earnestly upon the attainment of such an union, the motive which influenced them ought to be felt even by those who differed from them. Whatever might be the real difficulties in the way of such an object, there was surely no room for the imputation of inferior or unworthy motives when the grand motive was close at hand of getting all the forces that were truly enlisted on the side of God and truth marshalled closely and lovingly together in opposition to the infidel tendencies of our day, and to the insidious influences of the malignant and deceitful one who was setting them in motion.

ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

The Assembly having been constituted with prayer, and some formal business transacted,

Sir Henry Moncreiff said he had great satisfaction in being called on now to nominate as Moderator of Assembly Dr. John Wilson, missionary minister at Bombay. (Applause.)

Lord Dalhousie seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously; and Dr. Wilson (who was introduced by Lord Dalhousie and Drs. Buchanan, Candlish, Begg, and Wilson) took the chair amid the applause of the Assembly.

MODERATOR'S ADDRESS.

The Moderator said he felt greatly obliged to the members of Assembly for the high honour they had now conferred upon him. He accepted it with much deference, viewing it principally as an indication of the interest which they took in the evangelistic work in the Eastern world to which he had devoted upwards of two score years of his life. In saying this, he respectfully and earnestly asked them to join in thanksgiving to God, who had so long given him the privilege of humbly bearing "the name of the Lord before the Gentiles, and Kings and the children of Israel"—and that frequently in circumstances demanding peculiar study, labour, and exposure not merely in the great city now the largest next to London in the British Empire, in which he had mainly resided, but in contiguous and distant provinces, and in the wildernesses and gloomy forests, in travelling in which he had often been in danger literally from the arrow that flieth by day, the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday. He requested also their prayers, that he might appropriately discharge any duties to which he might be called on this occasion. His own point of view was in some respects that of a distant observer, which though it had obviously certain disadvantages, was not, he trusted, unfavourable to a spirit of evangelical sympathy and catholicity, and general interests of Christianity. In the situation in which he was placed he did not intend to refer as a partisan to any of the precise issues which might be raised in immediate connection with the business of the Assembly—which, he trusted, would be transacted in a fraternal and charitable spirit, becoming of great Church, signally blessed of God, and desirous of standing in right relationship to all the Churches of Christ in the land, with some of which it had most intimate connections, and with which it might be ere long joined in a communion alike profitable and delightful to all, and advantageous to the Lord's cause throughout the world. He should confine his observations to facts and principles, without determinately indicating their application to the circumstances in which a difference of judgment might be expected in any matters of importance to arise. The Moderator then proceeded to deliver an address, in which he reviewed and commented upon the leading events connected with the religious and ecclesiastical history of Scotland, from the days of St. Patrick and Columba down to the Disruption. He concluded by referring to the serious losses which the Free Church had sustained through death during the year—specifying Mr. Young, of Kilmarnock; Mr. M'Gillivray, of Keith; Mr. Macbean, of Fort Agustus; Dr. M'Cracken, of Symington; Mr. Mackenzie, Dunfermline; Mr Aitken; Mr. Buchan, of Hamilton; Mr. Fairweather, of Botriphnie; Mr. Findlater, of Durness; Mr. Jackson, of Airdrie; Professor Jacks, of Aberdeen; Mr Jameson, Pathhead; Mr Macleod, of Rogart; Mr Stark, of Loanhead; Mr Lorimer, of Cockenzie; and Mr Miller, of Clunie. By the death of some of our other ministers who remain to be noticed, he continued, many besides our own members, and even the people of Scotland in general, have been deeply affected. Dr. Robert Burns, the founder of our Presbyterian Colonial Missions, and a most effective Professor in the Theological College of the Canadian Church, died at Toronto, in Canada, on the 8th August last. Our Colonial Committee will doubtless pay a becoming tribute to his memory. He was long a distinguished preacher and model pastor at Paisley; the author of many able biographical, doctrinal, and critical articles in the *Edinburgh Christian Instructor*; and the laborious and learned editor of the invaluable Scottish Church History of Wodrow. It was the missionary spirit which carried him to the Western World, and which sustained him in his zealous labours to raise up a Christian ministry for our Canadian fellow-religionists. Dr John Duncan died in February last. His fame as a remarkable monument of divine grace, his philosophical thinker of great acumen, an emphatic and weighty preacher, a general linguist, an expert in the Hebrew language and literature, sacred and Rabbinic, and well acquainted with the other Shemitic tongues, had reached, as I can testify, even the distant East while he was yet the pastor of Milton Church in Glasgow. All these qualifications for usefulness appeared to me to have found their appropriate sphere, when I had the high privilege of staying under his roof for a fortnight at Pesth in September 1843, and had the pleasure of listening to his ardent and ingenious religious conferences and discussions with Jewish Rabbis and their wandering disciples, with the excellent ministers of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, and with the literati of Hungary and Germany; and when I compared notes with him on modern discoveries in the lands of the Bible, and the development of the Israelitish and Muhammadan sects, and of the Gentile religions of India and Persia. I much regretted at the time the proposal made for his translation to the Hebrew Chair in the New College, Edinburgh, though I believe that the Church at home, especially through the aspirants to its ministry, has greatly profited by his profound and apposite, though it may have been discursive tuition. His words of wisdom and of power will be long remembered by many. Dr. James Buchanan, who was one of his colleagues in the New College, followed him to the grave within a few weeks, dying on the 26th of April last. He was a most eloquent, impressive, and weighty preacher, attracting large congregations, both in North Leith and in the High Church of Edinburgh, where he was the colleague of the venerable and long-to-be-remembered Dr Robert Gordon. His ministrations in Free St. Stephen's were appreciated like those of his early years. His treatises on Affliction, and other practical works, such as that on the Holy Spirit, have obtained a large circulation both in Britain and America, where they have been reprinted. His acquaintance with the literature of theology was extensive and accurate; and his own contributions to theology have been invaluable. A more able, satisfactory, and elaborate work than his on the Atheistic, Pantheistic, and Deistic controversies, entitled, "Faith in God," has not appeared in any language. It, too, has been reprinted in the Western Hemisphere. His treatise on "Analogy," which is a suitable sequel to the volumes last mentioned, is entitled to the same high praise that they merit. His Cunningham lectures on "Justification" vindicate that cardinal doctrine of our holy faith in a way it has seldom, if at all, been done in modern times. It was justly said of his writings by Hugh Miller, that the great depth, which is one of their peculiarities, is scarcely realised on account of their lucidity. His lectures as a professor of theology resembled his sermons in form, and were consequently profuser in style than the generality of academic prelections. He exemplified in his life the holy influence of the faith which he proclaimed and defended; and the last words which it is believed he uttered, were in a quiet remark to Mr. Mackenzie, whose ministrations he usually attended, "The time long expected has now come." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." To these many, and to perhaps other great ministerial losses during the past year of which I may be ignorant, have to be added those which have occurred in our respected and honoured eldership and membership, though our time will not permit me to refer to individual cases, except to mention the names of Mr. George Dalziel, W.S.; Mr. D. Cowan, of Penicuik; Mr. Robert Balfour; Mr. Gunn, of Latheron; Dr. Andrew Anderson, of Glasgow; Mr. Towers-Clark; and Mr. Thomas Elder, who all adorned the Christian profession, and rendered important services to the Church; and of the accomplished Mr. D. O. Hill, of like character, whose highly artistic commemoration of the first General Assembly of the Free Church has met with so much acceptance. I would, in drawing to a close, however, allude to one of the members and communicants of our Church who has just been taken from ourselves; from the Catholic Church of Christendom; from our illustrious schools of surgery and medicine, both in and out of our greatest University; from our royal and scientific, literary, antiquarian, artistic, and benevolent societies; from the city of Edinburgh, which he adorned by his presence, and amplified by his fame, bringing pupils, and patients, and visitors to it from all parts of the British Isles, and British colonies, and other lands, seeking to profit by his wondrous skill and invention; and from the whole world, whose physical sufferings for ages to come will be so mitigated by his great discovery. As a gift of God to humanity, he is, in his work, still with us. His simple name (Sir James Simpson) is his eulogy. In his case we have a fresh proof of the fact, that

> "Philosophy, baptized
> In the pure fountain of eternal love,
> Has eyes indeed; and viewing all she sees
> As meant to indicate a God to man,
> Gives *him* his praise, and forfeits not her own."

It is our consolation, in the view of his death, that those who held intercourse with him for years past, and for the last few weeks of his life, had the sure conviction, found it on his simple, strong, and unwavering faith in the Redeemer, and in his love to His law, that when his flesh and heart were fainting and failing him, he felt that Jehovah was the strength of his heart, and his portion for ever. To that God who gave him, and our Lukemerses and Brewsters, great lights in his supernatural genius and science, and consecrated power and work, let us in faith look for a renewal of our blessings; and they will not be withheld from us as far as is consistent with God's own purposes, and with the manifestation of His own praise. The great Head of the Church is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. He is ever receiving, and He bestows, diversified gifts for men. To Him all power has actually been given in heaven and in earth; and if we seek His glory, we shall be sure of our own good. He will provide agents for the accomplishment of His own work. For these agents we must look to Him, and for them we must give Him the praise when they are furnished. (The Moderator, who had been frequently applauded, resumed his seat after again thanking the Assembly for the honour they had bestowed upon him.)—*Weekly Scotsman.*

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

(*Spectator*, May 21.)

Is the Royal Family a constitutional institution, as well as the Throne? Because, if it is not, we think it might be let alone a little more, without any very imminent danger either to our liberties, or to constitutional monarchy, or to Church and State. It is, we suppose, a matter of constitutional propriety that nobody should ever hear what the Queen has to say about anything, political or other,—that when, for instance, Her Majesty opens a new hall for examinations she should, in reply to an address, hand in a few formal sentences, probably written by the same hand as the address itself, and so utterly without interest that the courtly Chancellor of the University forgot to read them; but it is a very dull and formal way of doing ceremonial business. People would be a great deal better pleased to receive two sentences from the Queen herself, written or spoken, as she found most convenient on the special occasion, but expressing her own thought upon the matter in hand. It would be quite as well worth having in any case as an average Minister's thought—people say the Queen's notes on politics are as shrewd as any statesman's—and very often, owing to the exceptional stand-point from which any Sovereign, and specially any Sovereign with the modern cosmopolitan training, must view affairs, might be original and noteworthy. The public utterances of the late Prince Consort always had something in them apart from their intellectual value, somewhat special flavour communicated by his position,—some quality which would not have been in them had he been a simple gentleman, or even a politician,—some impression of an unusual detachment from the wearisome middle-class view of affairs. He was an expert, no doubt, and the Sovereign might sometimes be incapable of writing anything so good; but then formal words of courtesy would do, and would be twice as acceptable if devised by the Queen herself. Supposing even that they must be read by a Minister before being uttered, still there is no necessity for the complete suppression not only of individuality but of personality, such as we now see. At all events, if the Queen, and the Prince, and the Heir's wife must be effaced, it cannot be needful to efface all the Queen's children so completely, to swathe Princess Louise, for example, so completely in bonds of etiquette as her Royal Highness appeared to be swathed when performing her first public ceremonial. The public would like a human Princess among them very much, even if she did now and again make a mistake; and a really competent Princess not too near the succession, not too much weighted by State responsibility, but with ideas of her own and capacity to utter them, would be a real gain to the public life of Great Britain. We have not the faintest idea whether the Princess who has just come forward is one of this type, but "people" say she has the ability of her sister, who is the soul of a great European party; and if it is so, a little of the tiresome etiquette might very well be laid aside.

We want a Princess very much who can think clearly and talk well, who could and would assume a leadership in all women's work of the good sort,—in charity, in nursing, in that curious sway of the sex towards a new social order which is known as the "woman's rights movement," which is working incessant changes in our social arrangements, and which, bad or good, would be the better for getting itself into more harmony with our usual methods of transacting social business. The anarchy among philanthropists so often complained of by the Press is nothing to the anarchy reigning among philanthropic and earnest women, and not half so mischievous. The discussion has to be gone through with, whether we like it or not; but it cannot be gone through with effectively under the present system, which is virtually that of a public meeting without chairman, or order of speaking, or mode of rejecting resolutions. Everybody who chooses comes to the front, declares she represents her entire sex, says her say, and is applauded or hissed by women,—no man can tell which. The most extravagant and the most reasonable propositions, ideas which might credit saints and ideas which would discredit bad women, are all brought forward in the same way, unsifted, and for aught that appears, meet with much the same reception. We want a little order, somebody to be leader, some restraint on extravagancies, which terribly injure the women's cause by raising needless prejudice. There are women engaged in it, good women too, who seem to feel a pleasure in shocking prejudice, in saying things which do not advance their ends a step, in opening up discussions which, necessary or not, are, if conducted in public, necessarily dishonest discussions, and therefore injurious. No man, journalist or other, can put the smallest effective restraint on these aberrations, any more than he can put any on chignons or crinoline; he only gets a smile or a sneer, as it may be, and no more attention. It is society alone which can act effectively, and society only through a lady of undoubted supremacy in rank, with a distinct sympathy with the movement and a clear idea how far and whither it ought to go, a lady whose chilling reception where she had been received warmly would be a penalty severe enough to induce the sufferer to consider herself. Such a lady, too, particularly if a "real Princess," could dissipate much prejudice among her own sex, who have for the moment a trick of confusing wholesome progress with unwholesome restlessness, and condemning all in a heap, till they become contemptibly conservative. There is probably not an educated woman in England who is not opposed to the law under which a marriage operates on woman's property exactly like a conviction for felony, but there are a good many thousands who conceal their opposition, lest they should be held to favour other "movements" they honestly dislike. The whole business would be completed, and it will not get it until some very great lady indeed takes a sort of headship in it, constitutional or absolute. It may be very absurd to seek or wish for such headship in the Court, but if progress is to wait till Englishmen have fitted themselves with new habits, and ideas, and ways of doing social business, this generation will not advance very far. Of course leadership in such progress should belong to the most competent, but as it would take a decade to discover her, and another decade to discuss her pretensions, and a third to prove that the discussion had ended wisely, and as the highest in rank discovers itself without search, let us take the benefit, if we can get it, of that which may be within our reach.

There is a great field open, too, for such leadership, both in charity and education. In the former there is real need for an Empress Eugénie, and in the latter she could confer incalculable benefits. There is no anarchy comparable with the anarchy raging in female charitable agency, and no force which, if order could be restored, it would be so easy to direct and utilize. Half the charity of the country is administered by women, who, if they could get the smallest gnidance, the laxest organization, a mere centre to which information could be supplied, only a Visitor in the collegiate sense, with social power enough to unravel accidental snarls, would be twice as efficient, and therefore as beneficent, as they are. How long, for instance, would it take, with a Princess as Visitor of them all—we *mean* Visitor, not visitor—to establish lady nurses in every hospital in England, to open every workhouse infirmary to female inspection, to arrange a complete and universal system of supervision over the pauper girls who are to be boarded out, or to turn the universal and anarchic "district visiting" into a most powerful agency for carrying relief to the widows, and wives, and female children whom the guardians cannot reach? As to education, it is just one of the few movements in which a woman sure of an audience would be able to remedy an immense defect. We are going to educate the boys because, if we do not, they will some day vote our property away; but we are by no means so sure about the girls, or so confident that, as regards them, we have hold of the right methods of tuition. A good many clergymen with brains say we have not, and we do not at all like the comparative absence of discussion upon that point in Parliament, the immense amount of talk about certificated schoolmasters, and the silence about certificated schoolmistresses, a difference which a very little effective pressure from above would very soon remove. Visitor-General for all female hospitals, female schools, and female colleges, and Chairman-General of all sensible women's movements—we want a Princess for those great positions, an informal Ministry of women; and if the Princess Louise can fill it, we do not see why etiquettes, whether social or constitutional, should stand in the way.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(*Saturday Review*, May 21.)

It is difficult to say what degree of importance should be attached to the agitation against increased taxation which the telegraph and the post report to be spreading over India. If the blind forces of resistance which lie hidden in native society had really been raised, these statements would be extremely serious. But the information which has come to hand seems to indicate that the movement is as yet confined to that part of the English-born population which is not engaged in the service of Government. It is true that the principal correspondent of the London press speaks of native gentlemen as having taken a prominent part in a great "indignation" meeting held in Calcutta; but on examining the newspaper report, we cannot doubt that the speeches attributed to native, though possessing some interest, were read or rehearsed from memory, and that the spirit of the proceedings was altogether out of harmony with native opinion. A proposal which seems to have been received with much favour was to save the necessity of an Income tax by repudiating the pledge given by Lord Cornwallis to the end of the last century, to the landed proprietary of Bengal Proper, and thus to recruit the Exchequer by a vast increase in the rent paid to the State by the most opulent province in the Empire. The fund, however, which consists in the difference between what the State might have taken in Bengal and what it does take, is the source of all the native fortunes which are to be found among an eminently uncommercial population, and it is quite incredible that any native gentleman of Bengal can have felt anything but extreme horror at the suggestion that the fund should be confiscated. To say the truth, the projects for new taxes offered to the Government by these meetings do not seem to have been very valuable. On the other hand, the exhortations to economy contained in the speeches and resolutions would be of the utmost value if they were only systematically persevered in. The Englishmen settle in India, but not in office, are the only class in the country which at the same time distinctly sees the connexion between extravagance and fiscal pressure, and which has no sort of interest except in encouraging public thrift. It is the misfortune of the Indian Government that nearly all the influences brought to bear on it are influences tending to undue expenditure. The native taxpayer has millions but little love for contributing to the public purse as any community in the world, but they have mostly the Oriental indistinctness of perception as to the true character of taxation, and they are always ready, so far as they express themselves at all, to cry out at the niggardliness of their rulers or to applaud splendid public extravagance. The official classes are, from the best of motives, engaged in a perpetual conspiracy against the Exchequer. All great Indian reputations are made by administrative success, which chiefly means getting a large sum of public money to spend on local objects. So far too as English opinion makes itself felt in Indian affairs, it is roused to demand or encourage extravagance. Sometimes the sanitarians get the public ear, and insist on covering the face of India with vast uncomfortable palaces intended by a Commission sitting in a London room to serve as barracks. The enthusiasts for irrigation works, for railways, for Courts of Justice filled with English lawyers, have in turn had their day of influence and success. All of us remember one or more agitations for the redress of Indian grievances, but whether a class of British officers insist that some of their fellows have had a mysterious advantage over them, whether Parliament is asked to decide a particular class of debts to be a booty of war, whether a native Prince with vast sums of money contemplates for no conceivable purpose complains of the cruel pecuniary wrongs of his ancestors, the appeal is in all cases to the British public to help in opening the Indian Treasury. The non-official Europeans in India are the only class which at once appreciates all this, and has an absolute and unqualified interest in economy. It is to them that they derive from their newspapers, and from the correspondence which members of their body furnish to English journals, they could do a great deal to moderate it. But they only waste their influence when they press crude plans for taxation on the Government, and they do something worse than waking it when, as some of them did at Calcutta, they pour vulgar abuse on a Governor-General who undoubtedly owes such unpopularity as attends him to his stern public economy.

We wish we could believe that the resolution discussed by the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, and received with much respect by Mr. Gladstone, did not also threaten the Indian Exchequer. Nothing could be more harmless than the language of the resolution, or than the speeches of the gentlemen who supported it; but we are sorry to find it stated in the Manchester newspapers that whatever present shape it takes in the plan for placing mercantile men in the Indian Council has arisen from the complaints of a certain Captain Sprye that he cannot get the Council to sanction his scheme for making a railway from British Burmah to the western provinces of China. Now Captain Sprye's project may not be more chimerical than several which passed Committees of the House of Commons before 1867. It is true that it is strong thing to advocate the making of a railway of which nothing is known except that its construction is perhaps physically possible to engineering skill—for which the labour must be imported, since there is none to spare in Burmah—which has to pass through the territory of tribes of savage that their crucifixion of Christian converts is the latest novelty in Indian intelligence—of which the further terminus is to be at a spot never yet seen or trodden by Europeans—and which is to penetrate Chinese provinces that no longer belong to China, but were found last year by the French explorers in a state of bloody anarchy under a Mahometan usurper. Still, if the Lancashire capitalists think that cotton piece goods can be pushed into China by such a railway there is no reason why they should not pay for constructing it. But that it should be constructed by the Indian Government through the peculiarly onerous method of guaranteeing interest of any capital which may be subscribed, is really a preposterous proposal. The Lancashire supporters of the scheme are of course aware that the railway is to end in China, but they are evidently unaware that it is not even to begin in India. British Burmah is not part of India. It is part of the Indian political system, under which it was brought by the unquestionable policy of Lord Dalhousie, but it is not part of India. It is inhabited by men of a different race, of different customs, and of different religion. It is separated from India Proper by some of the most impassable country in the world, and practically is only approachable by sea. It is quite monstrous to suggest that these incompetently homogeneous people which inhabits the vast but compact country reaching from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas should be taxed for a railway intended to carry imported Manchester goods from a province with which they have a wholly artificial political connexion, to a country with which (putting aside the opium sold by their rulers) they have next to no trade. A movement for remodelling the Home Government of India could have no more ominous commencement than in such a plan. It would be like an agitation to compel the Dominion of Canada to guarantee the unsaleable bonds of the North Pacific Railway, on the ground of its political relations with the Red River Settlement.

It is at the same time very far from unlikely that the Home Government of India has suffered by the nearly total loss of the mercantile element which predominated in the Directorate of the East India Company—an element now reduced, as stated in Tuesday's debate, to one single member. We cannot, however, imagine that the introduction of commercial men into the Council was desirable for other objects than the supervision of finance and the development of commerce. As a rule, the public men who have rendered direct practical service to finance and trade have not been bred to business. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were eminent expounders of theories and principles, but theory and principle have but a small part to play in the East, and what is wanted is skill of the same order as the practical statesmanship of Peel, Gladstone, and Lowe. Still it is easy to conceive many ways in which a man trained to commerce might be of use. India makes vast purchases of stores in this country through the Secretary of State, and although we have no doubt that the injurious insinuations of a part of the Indian press respecting these purchases are unfounded, Mr. Baxter has done too much at the Admiralty for us to doubt that transactions of such magnitude might be usefully supervised by gentlemen of actual mercantile experience. The real problem is, as Mr. Gladstone put it, to find the right man for the place. Under ordinary circumstances a man's fitness for the occupation in life which he has chosen is proved by his success in it; but men go into business to get rich, and what rich man would take an office where the pay is little, the work hard, the distinction small, and the tenure temporary? A still harder condition to satisfy is that severance from all interest in business which, as Mr. Grant Duff truly stated, is absolutely indispensable in every body connected with India. In these days all forms of commercial occupation tend to become hereditary, and, even when they retire, men like to leave their capital in the business to be worked by their children. It is of course possible that all these difficulties may be got over, and that some valuable recruits may be secured for the Indian Council. We do not, however, think that they will be obtained easily, plentifully, or soon; and meantime we do not believe that either India or Lancashire will suffer greatly by their absence. Mr. Grant Duff spoke of the oddity of a movement in Lancashire for what is virtually a re-establishment of the East India Company, but even stranger is the extremely patriarchal view which the Lancashire gentlemen seem to take of the natives of India. If their speeches and local journals are to be believed, the Jesuits had not a more thorough plan of over-government for Paraguay than the Lancashire Chambers of Commerce have devised for India in the very home of *laisse-faire*. They have obviously not the remotest idea that they are theorizing about people who in their own small way are as shrewd men of business and as wide awake to their interest as anybody in Lancashire, and who will grow any amount of cotton if it only pays. If England gives India good government and equal laws purely administered, and if Lancashire is ready to give a handsome price for fair Dhollerah, the natives may be depended upon to grow cotton to the utmost capabilities of the soil, and to buy piecegoods to any extent with the profits of cultivation. What the Lancashire gentlemen have to learn is that anybody who promises to do more for India than govern it well is either an impostor or may justly be suspected of a design to put his hands for his own advantage into the Indian Treasury.

WHERE I HAVE DINED.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

II. THE BOULEVARDS.

WHILE one naturally goes to dine in the Palais Royal in winter, by choice in summer you seek the Boulevards. On a day like that in November or March, when the biting east wind seems to blow fresh from the Siberian steppes; in a January frost, when the angles of the Arc de Triomphe stand out sharp as razor blades against a sky cold and blue as steel, then you are too happy to wrap yourself in the masonry mantle of the Palais arcades, to huddle up in the heaving mass of humanity that crowds them, and to dry your watering eyes at the comparatively warm tints of their vaulted roofs. On a day like that, the Boulevards are a ghastly couloir where the winds come whistling down from their ice-built winter palaces; the shrinking figures you meet are like so many shuddering ghosts, gliding through a graveyard of buried nature. But in summer, late in May, or early in leafy June, when what foliage there is is in its first verdure; when the light breeze is stirring the shadows on the pavement; when the sunlight, warm but not sultry, is lighting the faces of the people and the façades of the houses; when the gentle showers from the water carts give flags and asphalt something of the fresh smell of a country lawn; when the very fiacre-drivers seem genial, and the sergents de ville move with a freer and less official step; then the Boulevards are the most charming dining places in Europe. Secure a table commanding a view of the pavements, and you need never dine alone. You command the most varied and entertaining, if not the most select, society in the world. You change it so fast that it has no time to pall upon you, and leaves you blasé neither for satiety nor disgust. You mix with the queerest originals without the risk of being shocked by impertinence or scandalized by over-familiarity. You mingle with all sorts of people from M. the Minister to Gavroche, and it must be your own fault if your party does not pass off pleasantly. It is a disgrace to modern Parisian civilization and the intelligence of Parisian restaurateurs, certainly among the most enlightened classes of Parisian society, that such tables are not more common than they are. For the most part, they are in the windows of upper chambers commanding nothing more than a distant view of the opposite pavement, or else they are on the ground floor, and screened off from the street by thick muslin. How often have you cause to regret the vanished Café de Paris, where the windows of the great salon were comfortably raised above the shoulders of the passers-by, and where, seated at your ease, you were served with a perpetual entertainment not included in the carte. You dined in public, by the open casement in the free air, like the great king on the terrace of Versailles, and yet no one took insulting notice of you, or indulged in outspoken criticism on your tastes. The Boulevard des Italiens is seen on a summer evening from as epitome of Parisian life. The dwellers in the dense blocks of buildings and lofty rookeries around crowd out to see and sun themselves like the lizards of the south. There the ladies come to compare and display their toilettes, from Madame Grosse Naples, of the Rue Montmartre, who has been stooping her portly figure all day long over her husband's books, to Fanchette, in her white open-work stockings and new cerise-coloured cap-ribbons, nearest lineal descendant of the extinct grisette. You have the men of commerce and of thought, of crime and of labour—from corpulent *marchands en gros*, who throw their ponderous deadweight into the scale of the Empire, to the thread-paper journalists of the extreme Opposition, lean and dangerous, like Cassius, who are doing their very best to upset it—from habitués of the Lapin Blanc and pensionnaires of Mazas coming out for the night's work, to the bloused and capped machinists relaxing after their day of labour. The Café de Paris has gone and left a gap that nothing yet has filled to the satisfaction of the student of men and manners. Yet a rich choice of dining places there is, from the Café Vachette—few strangers will care to stray farther to the east than the Boulevard Poissonnière—westwards to Durand's, at the Madeleine. Shall we dine at either of these two or the Grand Hotel, at the Café de Foy or the Café Riche, the Café Anglais or the Maison Dorée? Shall Bignon at the Foy lure us in to try his renowned Sauterne, rising from the modest Salluces to the Château Yquem at five and thirty francs the bottle—wine for a Rothschild, and not even for him unless he dine in company; for Sauterne is like Madeira, and after the second glass you miss half the bouquet you pay so dearly for. The great objection to all, and especially to the two last, is that their vicinity to the Opera House and leading theatres has consecrated them to suppers. After a masked ball you might fancy Paris had given up its head, sending them to fraternize with representatives from each picturesquely garbed class of the modern city. You have the costume of every century in caricature from the age of Charlemagne to that of Louis Napoleon. Knights-templar and ballet-girls sit tête-à-tête in cabinets; mediæval bishops do the honours of the table to décolletées debardeurs; chalk-cheeked pierrots dancing and shrieking in the passages, Babel in Carnival broken loose in the salons. Good taste takes fright with decency, and extravagance thrones itself at the unholy orgie. The waiters get used to having in an atmosphere of lavish prodigality, to jovial supper parties where champagne froths over the glasses on to the carpets, and truffled patés are flung out of the windows to the coachmen waiting below. They are apt to condescend contemptuously to the Christians who command a sober and soigné little dinner, and, not unaccustomed to being pelted with napoleons, will scarcely stoop to pick up francs.

We may as well decide for the Café Anglais, however. The chefs there hold their own with any in Paris; so do the charges. But at dinner time we may hope to find ourselves in excellent company, and have the pleasure, moreover, of associating with many of our deer countrymen, not to speak of our American cousins. Being socially disposed, we turn into the greater room, instead of seeking for misanthropic solitude in one of the side compartments. Luckily for our purpose, it is pretty full, although not unpleasantly so. As luck will have it, at the table adjoining our own is the very party we should wish from Bohemia to be the railway carriage a couple of days before, who persisted so solidly in ignoring our presence—father, mother, pair of daughters, and cub of nineteen or thereabouts. Their entrance has just preceded ours, and they are still floundering about in the perplexities of the carte, where it is painfully evident they are hopelessly abroad, yet the French has been rendered in English with over-praiseworthy fidelity, for few Englishmen could be expected to recognize the familiar sweetbread in the paraphrase "smile of a calf." Mr. Brown lowers at you, as if he suspected you were come on the trail of his pretty daughters, and intends to let you know at once he will stand no manner of nonsense. The girls, too, are flushed in their efforts to rise to their responsibilities as interpreters—in bonnets evidently fresh from the Rue Richelieu, and chignons probably purchased yesterday at Isidore's, they look so superb and match so indifferently—flush a rosier red. The blush becomes them so that it attracts the unanimous and demonstrative admiration of four middle-aged young Englishmen opposite, and that again for the moment diverts the indignation of Brown from yourself. The waiter, a connoisseur of beauty, too, as becomes his place and training, chivalrously offers a suggestion. Unluckily, he throws such a world of tender meaning into the accompanying grimace that Brown—morally—brings his double-soled boot down on the other's shoe, who forthwith looks small swords and pistols at the truculent Briton, and meditates prompt vengeance on his pockets. The cub, who is the autocrat of the party, cuts short the discussion on the soup by deciding for thick turtle, in his delicate sense of the fitness of things. The vengeful waiter serves five entire portions smoking, at a cost of twenty francs, in an immense silver tureen. The beauties veil themselves from profane eyes in the unctuous haze, through which three fans may be seen dimly, agitating themselves like Indian punkahs, while the temperature in their immediate neighbourhood mounts palpably some five degrees. The test of the banquet is served with similarly barbaric profusion and an equally primitive incongruity. The wily waiter guards himself well from explaining that if Monsieur would command portions for two he would find them ample and ample. Jules and Henri, Adolphe and Gustave, who make the quartette at the opposite table, understand all about that sort of thing. Every day of their lives, except for a month in autumn, when they are to be found *chez* Chevet at Baden-Baden, do they breakfast or dine somewhere on the Boulevards. One and all mix themselves in finance and play on the Bourse. They know precisely to their *sous* what they may find the means of indulging their tastes. They offer each other in turn to breakfast and dinner on the strictest principles of tacit reciprocity, and at the end of the year, while they have eaten the lion's share of their incomes, no one of them is a hundred francs out of pocket by his freehanded hospitalities. Jules and Gustave, who are of obese tendencies, have waists like wasps and busts like beetles. You may safely swear one and the other buckles himself in the Corset Pompadour, advertised as imparting so much grace to the figure. They fare sumptuously every day on a couple of meals of half a dozen rich courses, and never take exercise more violent than the *flâneur* up the Rue Vivienne and down the Boulevards. They are temperate in their wines, and wash down their meals with Chablis and light Bordeaux, but they crush a flask of sweet champagne over the Charlotte Russe and macaroons, which close the repast, and clink their glasses together with solemn hilarity, ere they dismiss a couple of secretaries of the Russian legation introducing to Parisian life a distinguished Calmuck country-man, fresh caught—a gentleman with thin lips, high narrow forehead, and sand-coloured hair, sacks of roubles doubtless, and a penchant for play; and at that moment the sedulous cupbearer dashes the Veuve Clicquot into the glasses (and the glasses at the Café Anglais are buckets) in a continual cataract: then come a group of Americans, much more at home in the place than in the language, who call the gargon by his Christian name, and, so far as their limited knowledge of French will allow, admit him to their confidence; a worthy shopkeeper, his wife, and infant child, who order the simplest fare—a bottle of ordinary and a siphon—and for all but the honour of the thing might have dined better elsewhere for a fifth of the price; a mixed multitude of nationalities, sexes, and characters, represented at a dozen tables. Among them, and in a striking contrast to the family party, you distinguish the solitary gourmet. His coats indignant glances at the crop-haired child, thinking, very naturally, that the nursery is out of place in the Café Anglais. But he smoothes his features, although with visible effort, as he recollects the baleful effects of irritation on a digestion that will not bear tampering with. As it is, faint appetite and enfeebled gastric machinery make his daily meal the *supplice* he describes it in his next morning's fit of blue devils. Performance is ever belying promise with him, and ambition continually overvaulting itself. He breaks down in his second Ostend oyster, while the couple of Englishmen by his side on their way home from a month among peaks and passes have disposed of a round dozen of Marennes apiece, crumbled up their rolls, and swallowed down their butter and radishes, and gone on with vigour unimpaired to their *potage à la bisque*—a sauce, not a soup, as he grumbles between the débris of his teeth. For himself, he just proceeds to *effleurer* with his lips the light consommé he is forced to content himself with; barely touches the *vol-au-vent de ris-de-veau à la financière*, and sits fairly "planted" before the *faisan à la sainte alliance* which he bespoke the day before in a sanguine moment. With all its enchanting odours, with all its fragrant stuffing of snipes, crushed and whole, far from winning a single smile, it only knits up his black brow in darkening frowns. His expression becomes positive agony as he remarks the keen relish with which his neighbours are picking the very thighs of the wild duck that closes their substantial repast. The excellent wine he is drinking ought to make glad the heart of man, but it can do nothing for his. The Café Anglais is rather a Bordeaux house than otherwise, and our friend has been sprinkling his entrées with Pichon-Longueville. But he has had his good things of this life, and his grief is beyond a remedy. He comes in like the skeleton at the Egyptian feast—only instead of admonishing us to make the most of if life while we may, he desires us to moralize on what we are likely to come to if we do not take care. It is with chastened spirits we call for the *addition*, and adjourn for the coffee.

Very different from the Café Anglais are the English houses on the Boulevards. Except for its garçons, its